

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THAT similar causes produce similar effects is an axiom as old as philosophy; and that there is nothing new under the sun, is another axiom confirmed by long experience.

I am led to obtrude these observations upon you at the present time, in consequence of the distinction lately assumed in literature by a class of Scribblers, who have recently emerged from the shades of Grub-street, whose own private infamies render their ill word no slander among those who *know them*, and whose sole object is to subsist, for a short season, on the inconsiderate patronage bestowed on private anecdote and scurrility.

To the secret pleasure which is felt by most persons in the degradation of others, may, doubtless, be referred the avidity with which scandal is devoured by the public. The knowledge of this depraved appetite consequently gives rise, at successive periods, to literary speculations of desperate adventurers, who, setting at defiance every principle of moral feeling, and all regard for truth and decency, surprise the world for a time by the audacity of their assertions, and by the turpitude of their inventions. They meet, however, with encouragement from rogues or fools, until, by falsehoods too gross to be tolerated, they have surfeited and disgusted even such patrons. The interdict which follows is generally as *certain* as it is *just*. Their infamous works are by the common voice speedily proscribed society—the good sense of mankind predominates again, and the vicious authors, and their abettors, generally end their days either by their own hands, or in some prison, parish workhouse, or public hospital.

This is no ideal portrait. Repetitions of the same causes and consequences take place every twelve or fifteen years. The history of literature indicates one or two epochs of scurrility in every generation, and the termination is always, and is necessarily, the same.

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It is not to be expected, that those who are themselves the dopes of the worst passions should profit by unerring experience; but a salutary lesson, inculcating patience, may be derived from an observation of the past by those who are the victims of those passions, and who as such are generally singled out for their eminence in wisdom or virtue. While the lawyers do not choose to make the distinction which plainly exists between discussions on public objects, and libels on private character; and while a man who seeks redress in a court of law for a private libel, is liable to be still further calumniated by council *paid* by his libellers, for the express purpose of insulting him, and is liable afterwards to see those *venal* calumnies printed with impunity and industry in all the newspapers, he will act prudently to submit to the original outrage, rather than run the risk of sustaining a greater by an appeal to *such* justice. If, for example, a *caricature*, calculated to bring a respectable man into contempt, and made the sole object of a complaint, may be treated by the president of a court of law as a piece of fair criticism, and may be *gravely confounded* in terms with the ablest controversies on subjects of legislation and philosophy; if the true ground of action, as declared upon, may be overlooked, and a silly and puerile, though malicious, *travestie*, may in like manner be confounded as well with the real ground of action as with sober discussion; if judges *will not* distinguish between the *avowed* discussions of legislators and philosophers, and the *anonymous* impertinencies and misrepresentations of venal and malicious Scribblers, and juries will permit themselves to be dictated to by judges, then indeed social order is at an end;—the domination of the strongest supersedes that of justice—audacious falsehood triumphs over modest truth—and the liberty of the press becomes a curse instead of a blessing!

Those who uphold the publication of private libels, and who studiously confound libels on private life with the free-

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dom with which public topics and the public conduct of public men ought to be discussed, can be no friends either to the liberty of the press, or to liberty in any shape; and whatever may be their outward professions, they cannot but be *covertly* engaged in attempting to bring that glorious privilege into contempt! Nothing is so odious among the good and wise as slander on private character; hence the enemies of free discussion always endeavour to confound private slander with public discussion, and affect to maintain, that if the latter is *tolerated* the former must be *endured*. If the public could be made to believe that the publication of slander on private character was a necessary consequence of allowing unrestrained discussion on public and abstract topics, we should have a censor of the press called for with irresistible voice. But the distinction is so plain, that, in spite of the studied perversions of crown lawyers, and of the doctrines maintained by the agents of corruption (in whatever *disguise* they may appear), the sensible part of the people of England will, I trust, continue to abhor private libellers, at the same time that they will distinctly insist upon, and maintain, the liberty of the press, as far as respects the public actions of public men, and the unrestrained freedom of discussion on all scientific, religious, and abstract, topics.

Such have always been the doctrines of the conscientious and consistent friends of public liberty; and I might excuse the mistake of those who have lately maintained very opposite doctrines, if I did not know something of their general characters, if I did not know that they have for this occasion become the apparent friends of liberty and toleration; in short, if I did not believe them to be wolves in sheeps' clothing!

In regard to other subjects of an analogous nature, which have lately been forced in various shapes before the public, such as the question, *Whether anonymous Reviews are entitled to respect or credit?*—I confess I think this a question which chiefly agitates booksellers' apprentices, small wits, and *petits-maitres* in literature! No man of ordinary sense, or observation, can for a moment lend his judgment to the *dictums* of anonymous critics, when he duly considers the Protean shapes which are assumed by the needy, profligate, and malevolent, when personal responsibility is not a necessary qualification. The trade

of anonymous reviewing is, however, on the decline; and at the present moment not more than two of the Reviews pay the expence of their fabrication. Charity to the parties interested, as well as respect for the good intelligence of your readers, renders it therefore unnecessary for me to enlarge on so beaten a topic.

I am, Sir,

Your old Correspondent,

COMMON SENSE.

London, Oct. 2, 1808.

ACCOUNT of the tremendous THUNDER-STORM, which fell in SOMERSETSHIRE, on the 15th of JULY, 1808, with REMARKS; in which the best MEANS in general of avoiding the DANGERS of LIGHTNING to ANIMAL LIFE, and the MEANS of SAFETY, are pointed out.

By MR. CROCKER, of FROME.

OF all the phenomena of nature which we distinguish as *occasional* or *extraordinary*, that of the storm of lightning with thunder seems to be at once the most splendid and the most sublime. Nothing appears to be so forcibly and so directly calculated to awe the mind of man, by exhibiting, in the same instant, the Creator's power of action and of controul—his omnipotence to *destroy*, with his benignity to *preserve*.

On this island, these occurrences of nature are much less formidable than in some other countries; yet here some have been noticed as worthy of recording, for the information of posterity, particularly two in the year 1697. The first, as Dr. Halley and others relate, fell in Cheshire and Lancashire, on the 29th of April; it was estimated to be two miles in breadth, and to have passed over the country sixty miles in length, by which small animals were killed, trees were split, horses and men struck down, and other calamitous consequences ensued. Some of the hail-stones of that storm are said to have been five or six inches in circumference, and to have weighed five or more ounces. Some were round, others half round; some smooth, others embossed and crenated; the icy substance very transparent and hard, with a snowy kernel in the middle.

The other storm fell in Hertfordshire, five days after; of which it is stated that the thunder and lightning was succeeded by a shower of hail, by which some persons were killed, and their bodies beaten black and blue; vast oaks were split, and fields of rye cut down as with a scythe.

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The stones measured from ten to thirteen inches about; some oval, others pricked, and some flat.—*Philos. Trans. No. 229.*

Superior, however, to either of these, both in grandeur and extent, was the Somersetshire storm of the 15th of July, 1808; some general idea of which, with some of the very interesting particulars, I am desirous to communicate through the medium of the Monthly Magazine.

Standing, as I did, about two miles from the eastern limits of the most powerful part of this memorable tempest, I had full opportunity of viewing and contemplating those magnificent volumes of electric fire which exhibited themselves every three or four seconds, and of listening to those solemn reverberations of sound which accompanied them, without experiencing any of their baleful effects; and could make my observations on the sublime spectacle in safety. I perceived that, as the storm approached the neighbourhood of Frome, the smaller detached clouds frequently rushed with unusual rapidity towards that part of the main cloud where an eruption had taken place, in exact conformity to the known doctrine in electricity (which may be termed thunder and lightning in miniature), that when bodies possess such portion only of electric matter as they can retain by non-attraction, they are in an unelectrified state. When the equilibrium of electric matter is disturbed, and they acquire an additional quantity from other bodies, they are electrified *positively*, or *plus*; and when they lose their natural share, they are said to be electrified *negatively*, or *minus*: so that when bodies are electrified thus *differently*, they will attract each other until they mutually give and receive equal quantities of the electric fluid, and the equilibrium is restored. Thus, in the instance before mentioned, when any part of the main cloud had parted with a portion of its fluid by eruption, the neighbouring clouds rushed forwards to communicate their contents, that such equilibrium might again be restored.* The effect produced by the

* This equilibrium of electric matter seems to denote the purest and most salutary state of our atmosphere. A physician of eminence, in his Monthly Report of Diseases, remarks, that "Fevers abounded less in the month next after this storm, than they did in the month preceding, in proportion of three to twelve; in consequence, no doubt (he says), of a mitigation of heat, and other atmospheric amelioration."—*Monthly Mag. Aug. and Sept. 1808.*

ignited electrical matter causing a vacuum in its passage, and the contiguous air collapsing suddenly, and with violence, are therefore the immediate causes of thunder.

In less than two hours time, this thunder-cloud had increased to a vast magnitude, extending its bulk over the horizon from S.E. to N.W. and its height or thickness I found, by observation and computation, to be nearly a mile. Its progress, as I have since found, was nearly seventy miles, and its average breadth about eight miles; so that the space of earth over which it was suspended, in its progress, was not less than 550 square miles.

The lightning exhibited flashes vastly extended, and highly vivid, and which darted in every direction, as the electric attraction invited. The thunder was one incessant roar. The following morning was fraught with intelligence of devastations caused by a tremendous shower of hail, which fell at the time, such as the oldest man living in our country had not remembered. The hail-stones were extraordinary, both in size and form; some small as a pea, others larger than an orange: some round, others broad, flat, polygonic, angular, or crenated, having cores of different density from the extreme parts. The hail-water was of a blackish hue, and of an unpleasant phosphoric taste.

Various and contradictory relations of the facts, made me desirous of ascertaining them; and to this end I dispatched circular letters to my distant friends within the limits of the storm, requesting the favour of their reply to certain questions that I judged applicable to the subject: such as the time when the storm began, in their respective situations; the length of its continuance; the point from which the wind blew at the time; the quarter from which the storm appeared to come, and the point to which it tended at its departure; the medium and extreme sizes of the hail-stones; the time of intermissions between the flashes of lightning; the general effects of the storm on vegetables, animals, buildings, &c. &c.—To these enquiries I have been favoured with satisfactory answers from persons of great respectability, who were witnesses of the phenomenon, and its effects.

From this we perceive, that even storms of lightning (alarming as they are) are amongst the ultimately beneficial economies of Nature.

In the arrangement of such communications, it may be necessary to regard the time of the observed commencement of the storm at different places, in progressive order; and, thence, in some measure, to determine its progress, premising, however, that such data will necessarily be deficient, when so many and various causes were operating, such as different electric attractions and currents of air, and that even the observed course of the storm, at particular places, cannot be securely relied on for the general tendency, since the attraction of hills, and the different extent of vales, over which it passed, must have been strong opponents to any regular progress.

It appears, then, that this storm originated on the north-western confines of Dorsetshire, and entered the county of Somerset, about Milborne-port, where it divided itself into two branches, northward and westward. The northern branch was observed to approach Temple-Combe,* about five in the afternoon, and continued two hours and a half. My correspondent there informs me that the hail-stones in some of the neighbouring villages measured from 1 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, many of which weighed eight ounces each. The corn and apples were very much beaten down and destroyed, to the amount of many hundreds of pounds loss to the proprietors.

On the western side of Horsington parish, about Thrope, Cheriton, &c. the storm was violent for about twenty minutes; windows broken; all the apples beaten down; bark of the trees much battered, and their top branches beaten off. Hence it passed slowly on to Maperton, Holton, Bratton, and other villages west of Wincanton.

From Suddon-house (a mile west of Wincanton) Mr. Melhuish gives me the following particulars of the storm there, and in that neighbourhood:—I observed, says this gentleman, the storm about six o'clock, *p. m.* coming from the S.W. The evening set in unusually dark for the season of the year; a servant of mine, who was unloading hay near the house, was struck violently on the arm by a hail-stone, which surprized us all, as at that time we had not conjectured what was near us. About a minute after, I discovered two or three hail-stones, about the size of pigeon's eggs. In a few minutes after, one of larger dimensions fell

by my side with such velocity, that, striking on the ground, it dashed to pieces, and the different fragments rebounded as high as my head. In about seven or eight minutes more, the hail descended in one dreadful storm, fraught with destruction. In the N.W. side of the house, sixty panes of glass were broken: apples sufficient to make forty hogsheads of cyder destroyed: seven acres of oats, and the unmown grass, beaten down as flat as if a heavy roller had repeatedly passed over it one way. The impressions of the hail on the ground were as though the head of an iron bar had been forced upon it.

Hook-farm, a mile from hence, sustained much injury in corn and apples; as did Hatherly-farm, about the same distance: so also the parishes of Cheriton, Holton, Maperton, Clapton, Bratton, Shepton, Montacute, &c. felt the direful effects of the fury of the storm. The thunder was tremendously awful; not "peal on peal resounding," but one incessant roll for three hours, without one moment's intermission; the element all on fire; flash answering flash from different parts of the hemisphere. It seemed as if the magazine of heaven had been opened, and all its artillery let loose upon us.—Vegetation, disrobed of its beauty, bending beneath the pressure of its affliction, appeared mourning one general loss. It must be some considerable time before the trees can recover, as the hail descended with such velocity as entirely to strip or loosen their bark; not one has escaped. Providently no lives were lost in this neighbourhood, of man or beast.

At Castle Cary, a few miles further, it began about the same time, and came from the same quarter; its continuance one hour and a half; lightning and thunder incessant. The hail-stones, my correspondent remarks, were of the size and form of split nutmegs: but one was measured, after it had been carried two miles, whose circumference was eleven inches. No material damage done in this parish; but the villages of Cadbury, Yarlinton, &c. felt much of the force of the storm.

At Bruton some of the hail-stones measured more than seven inches round; the lightning and thunder almost incessant.—At the village of Stratton, a few miles northward, the lightning fell on the dwelling-house of a Mr. Keate, and shattered it very much.—At Batcombe, in the same neighbourhood, the corn and apples

* Refer to the map of Somersetshire.

apples suffered considerably; one hail-stone is stated to have measured thirteen inches and a half.

At the village of Wanstrow, the distant thunder was heard one hour and a half before the storm began there, which was a little before seven. It was observed to come from the S.S.W. and proceeded to the northward. The fall of hail was of short continuance, not more than five minutes; the medium size of the stones three inches round. One measured twelve inches, flattened on one side, and much crenated:—the intermissions between the flashes of lightning were about three seconds. The wind was turbulent. The clouds, at the commencement of the storm, appeared in complete *hurly-burly*, rushing with impetuosity towards each other in every direction, and again receding, according to the principles of electricity, above adverted to. Windows broken; wheat and barley beaten down, and much injured.

At Shepton Mallet the storm appeared to come from the S.W. and to pass to the eastward:—hail-stones of the size of a walnut, the fall of which continued but a short space of time; the lightning incessant, and the thunder scarcely ceasing for two hours. A valuable horse near the town killed by the lightning. A report of the damages done in the neighbouring villages, my correspondent observes, would exceed credit. At the villages of Donhead, Leigh on Mendip, and Stoke-lane, very much damage done to windows, corn, grass, and trees.

At Whatley, near Frome, on the western part of the village, some few hail-stones fell. In the village of Elm, a mile north of Whatley, one hail stone only was seen to fall; but in the adjoining parish, Mells, the storm was truly tremendous. Col. Horner, of Mells'-park, writes me that the lightning was almost incessant; that the severity of the hail-storm lasted about a quarter of an hour; hail-stones generally from seven to eight inches and a quarter circumference; that he had more than 3,000 panes of glass broken in his house, hot-houses, garden-glasses, &c. Very many rooks,* pigeons,

* It may be remarked, that in this park is a very extensive grove of ancient venerable beech-trees, which for ages has been the nightly resort of multitudes of rooks, not only the rightful tenants of the grove, but those of the neighbouring rookeries for miles round, a mode of association which is common to this species of bird. It seems not improba-

ble that the numerous dry limbs of trees in this grove (and in the park generally), being electrified negatively, attracted the cloud, which was electrified positively; and that such attraction may have tended to encrease the violence of the storm at this spot.

and pheasants killed; his pine-plants and other exotics destroyed: wheat and barley cut off, and unmown grass beaten into the ground. From the village of Mells, another correspondent (Mr. Fussell, the eminent manufacturer of iron instruments), gives me the following particulars:—The storm, he says, began at half past seven, coming from the S.S.W.; that it was not more than seven minutes continuance at his house, but at other parts of the parish more than half an hour: the hail-stones from four to nine inches circumference: the intermission between the flashes of lightning could scarcely be perceived; at every place where the violence of the storm was felt, the effects were truly astonishing. Wheat, oats, and barley, entirely destroyed; as were all the garden vegetables; unmown grass beaten down flat; the roads and lands strewn with leaves and branches of trees. Wherever a hail-stone struck a tree or large branch, the bark was struck off. Every pane of glass exposed was broken to pieces. Two days after the storm, hail-stones were taken from a ditch, which measured from six to seven inches in circumference.

From various communications (none of which I had reason to doubt) of the peculiarly destructive effects of this storm on a farm of Col. Horner's, within this parish, in the occupation of Farmer Nuth, I was induced, four weeks after, to visit the spot, and view the ravages made on the corn crops. Here I saw the honest man's hopes and prospects of an abundant harvest entirely blasted by this tremendous visitation. Of thirty-eight acres of promising wheat, twenty-four of barley, and twelve of oats, he has not a sheaf left to carry to his barn. The storm, he informed me, came to him from the west; the hail continued from twenty-five to thirty minutes: it fell not in a perpendicular, but a slanting direction, and was, as he emphatically termed it, a *sweeping storm, indeed!* His wheat in full bloom, standing in promising condition (as well as his other crops), so battered, crippled, broken, and beaten down to the ground, that not enough was left standing on his farm to furnish him with a handful of ripe corn, when the time of harvest came.

ble that the numerous dry limbs of trees in this grove (and in the park generally), being electrified negatively, attracted the cloud, which was electrified positively; and that such attraction may have tended to encrease the violence of the storm at this spot.

A crop

A crop of turnips, also, five acres, literally beaten into the ground, and the field dotted all over by the hail-stones, as if with the end of an iron bar, in numberless instances to the depth of two inches. In passing the western side of an hedge, I could not but remark the effect of the storm on the trees and under-wood; the bark of several branches which I gathered had wounds an inch and a half in length. In short, such a scene of devastation my eyes never before saw, and I trust never will again.

J. Paget, esq. of Newbury-house, two miles N.W. of Mells, informs me that the storm of rain began there at half past seven; that it lasted three quarters of an hour: the fall of hail about twenty-five minutes; the medium size of the hail-stones that of a pigeon's egg, some of them eight or nine inches in circumference: one was picked up just as it fell, which could not be put into a pint cup; another was the size of a man's wrist. A gentleman, who is tall and altogether a stout man, selected three hail-stones, near his house, after the storm, which he could not grasp in one hand, so as to hold them: the large hail-stones were more or less flat, some of them extremely smooth, much resembling sea pebbles, others altogether as rugged and irregular. All windows facing the west were demolished, scarcely a pane escaped. A quantity of Cornish slates broken, as were many pantiles that lay rather flat. Flower-pots and pans in the garden broken. Fruit-trees not only stript of their fruit, but so battered with the hail, that in numberless instances the injury on the bark seemed as if it had been inflicted with a hammer. All cucumber lights utterly demolished, even those which were glazed with the thick knob, or bullen glass. The vegetables in the gardens beaten down as flat as if a large flock of sheep had been driven over them; many rooks, ducks, &c. were killed, and others severely maimed. A farmer's boy, on a neighbouring down, was so battered by the hail, that he was black and blue. Near the same spot a hare was knocked down by the hail, and taken up as dead. A young farmer, in attempting to run from the stable into the house, was so stunned by a blow from a hail-stone, that he could only save himself from falling by catching hold of a gate. At Babington, Kilmersden, Hemington, and Writhlington, many score acres of corn almost wholly destroyed.

Babington, the seat of C. Knatchbull, esq. suffered much in glass and the garden vegetables: wheat, barley, and other grain destroyed.

Ammerdown-house, the seat of T. S. Jolliffe, esq. being on a more elevated spot than the seats just mentioned, suffered in its windows and roof proportionately. The storm, which came from the S.W. began there soon after seven, and continued an hour; the common size of the hail-stones about five or six inches; some nine inches in circumference. The corn, Mr. Jolliffe informs me, was much prostrated; small animals killed, the roofs of buildings materially injured, and the glass of many houses utterly demolished.

Here is the first instance which occurs of this weighty storm ascending and crossing a hill of any material elevation. It seems hereabout to have sub-divided, part passing down the vale to Kilmersden and Radstock, and the other part passing over the hill near Ammerdown, to Hemington; where the hail fell with considerable violence, broke some of the windows of the church, and of the parsonage-house, and destroyed several fields of corn. At Highwood-farm, in this parish, seven acres of wheat, in a field of twelve acres, were totally destroyed, whilst the other five remained unharmed:—a flock of sheep near the house, which had been shorn but few weeks before, were so bruised by large hail-stones, that the contusions produced suppuration; and the shepherd had much difficulty in curing them. The cattle running to the wood-side for shelter, expressed their feelings by the most piteous moanings. Not only the windows of the house were broken with violence, but the outer door (of ancient oak) was so battered, that numerous impressions of the hail-stones still remain, and consequently will, as long as it shall be a door.

This branch of the storm proceeded down the narrow vale to Writhlington and Radstock, in which short progress it destroyed many fields of corn, to the amount of nearly £1000.

At Radstock, the Rev. Mr. James writes me that the general storm (which seemed to come from every point) continued for several hours; the size of the hail-stones from that of peas to that of hen's eggs; few windows broken; but wheat and barley much injured.—Midsummer Norton, a neighbouring village on the west, sustained little or no injury. —Chewton Mendip, farther to the west, sustained

sustained no injury; but the lightning, my correspondent observes, was one continued wavering flash.

At Chew-magna, the Rev. Mr. Hall writes me the storm continued furiously two hours and a half, and went off to the N.E.; little hail; but what did fall, was more like pieces of ice than common hail-stones. About the middle of the storm, this gentleman remarks, there was the appearance of a ball of fire, attended instantaneously with a tremendous clap of thunder, and a succession of reports, similar to the bursting of a bomb-shell.

The city of Bath felt very little of the destructive part of this awful occurrence; but the neighbouring villages in the vale below (Priston, Farmborough, Newton-park, Kelweston, Keynsham, and Brislington) suffered materially. At Bristol, the storm was violent in lightning and rain; but the hail-stones are stated to be not larger than small marbles. Here then we may perceive that the extreme fury of the northern branch of this storm was abated; and its progress in the county of Gloucester (where the thunder and lightning were tremendous) was not marked with the demolition of windows, corn-fields, gardens, and vegetables, as in its course through Somersetshire.

In order to trace the full extent of this phenomenon, and its effects, through Somersetshire, it is necessary to return to the point I first set out from, and follow its other main branch in its western progress.

From Milborne-port, its direction seems to have been towards Yeovil, passing over the Earl of Digby's-park, at Sherborne-castle, where two sheep were destroyed by the lightning, and a large oak tree shivered to pieces.—At Yeovil, the thunder and rain continued from seven to eight, without any material mischief. The storm appeared to come from the S., S.W., W., and N.W. Between the flashes of lightning there was scarcely any intermission, and the thunder was continual, forming altogether a most terrific and wonderful scene. Although no mischievous effects were observed in the immediate vicinage of Yeovil, yet my correspondent (Major White) informs me, that in his rides through the surrounding villages, shortly afterwards, he observed much devastation of corn, unmown grass, beans, and potatoes, all which were literally beaten into the ground: leaves and branches of trees, beaten off, covering the ground as in autumn. In a fallow field at Horsington,

he saw the impression of hail-stones, two inches and a half in diameter, five days after the storm. Between Tintinhull and Ilchester, a horse was struck dead by the lightning; the rider unhurt.

At High Ham, the storm is stated to have begun at eight; the hail to have continued half an hour; the stones from six to eleven inches. It appeared to come from the north, and to pass to the east. At this village, and at Pitney, Upton, and Long-Sutton, apples sufficient to make hundreds of hogsheads of cyder were beaten down; wheat, beans, peas, barley, and potatoes, to the value of one thousand pounds destroyed. Windows beaten to atoms.

At Pedwell, near Ashcot, the storm began at nine; its continuance three quarters of an hour; its approach was from the south-east; its departure to the west; the hail-stones from three to six inches; the lightning almost continual; the thunder incessant. My correspondent (Mr. Lilly) had more than one hundred sash-squares broken in his house and premises. Similar were the effects at Butleigh (the seat of Lord Glastonbury,) at Kingweston, &c. The damage done at Kingweston, and its vicinity, is estimated at many thousands of pounds.

The destruction of corn and apples in the neighbourhood of Ashcot, is very great: one gentleman is supposed to have lost one hundred hogsheads of cyder.

At Langport, it began at half past nine; continued three quarters of an hour; came from the south-west, and passed off to the north-east: the hail-stones from four and a half to six inches; little or no intermission between the flashes of lightning. Many fields of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, entirely destroyed: the ravages of the storm, my friend observes, are beyond description; and nothing but ocular observation, he remarks, could satisfy the enquiry I had made.

This western branch of the storm (now much abated in its fury) passed over the low, rich lands of the county, and crossed the Bristol Channel, between Bridgewater bay and Watchet.

Imperfect as my account of this awful phenomenon must necessarily be, yet it will appear to be more extensive in its progress, and far more injurious in its effects, on the produce of the earth, than any other that is either remembered or recorded: yet it is highly consolatory to observe, that not a single human individual perished by it! Who shall assert, that it may not even have been an instrument

strument, or modus, in the hands of providence, not merely of recalling his creatures to the necessary sense of their weakness and his power, but also of averting some still more extensive, more afflictive, more dreadful, calamity.

Your's, &c. A. CROCKER.

POSTSCRIPT.

Hints of some cautionary Means, by which the Dangers of Lightning, to animal life and safety, may be avoided.

In storms of this kind we are frequently, from inadvertence, exposed to imminent danger, when a timely, and in general a very practicable, mere change of station would secure us against it.

It has been long known that the cause of thunder, is the same with that which produces the ordinary phenomena of electricity; thunder being no other than a grand species of electricity, or, rather, that electricity in the hands of man is a feeble imitation of thunder from the hand of the Almighty. A thunder-cloud may be considered as a large conductor, actually insulated and surcharged with electric matter; which, should it meet with another cloud not electrified, or less so than itself, will discharge part of its subtile fluid into the latter, by flashes of lightning and formidable reports of thunder; until an equilibrium of quantity be restored.

Whether this principle, the electric fluid, actually emanates from the sun, and commixes with our atmosphere, as some philosophers conceive; or whether it is a principle inherent in the earth and its appendages, *per se*, is a question not necessary to be here discussed: certain it is, that we find it abundantly diffused through the atmosphere, and on the surface of the earth, and on various bodies attached to the earth: we know also that some kinds of bodies will convey this fluid with greater facility than others will. Such bodies as most readily convey it from object to object, are called conductors: the most common of which are all metals, in the following order of perfection; gold, silver, platina, brass, iron, tin, and lead; metallic ores, the fluids of animal bodies, water, ice, snow, green wood, and most earthy substances. There are other bodies which will not, without difficulty, conduct it; and which, on that account, are called non-conductors: such are glass, sulphur, resin, silk, cotton, feathers, wool, hair, paper, ashes, and most hard stones.

From hence it may be inferred that, in dangerous thunder weather, we should carefully avoid standing or sitting in contact with any of the conductors.

By dangerous thunder weather, I mean such storms as are over our heads or near to us. The distances of which may be nearly ascertained, by the known progress of sound

through the air, which is at the rate of about 381 yards in a second of time; so that if there are nine beats of a clock, or ten of the pulse of a person in health, between a flash of lightning and the report of thunder, the distance is then about two miles, and no danger is at hand: but if no more than about four beats of a clock, or five pulsations, are between them, danger may be apprehended, and precaution should be taken.

In the open air, standing under tall trees, especially such as have dead or dry branches, or against very lofty buildings, is dangerous.

As lightning runs swiftly along, or plays amongst metallic bodies, let care be taken to avoid all such, whether out of doors or within.

All doors and windows of apartments should be set open, that lightning may have free passage through.

A sitting or recumbent posture on chairs, mattresses, couches, or beds, filled with hair, wool, or feathers, in such part of a room as may be out of the influence of conductors, or may not be in the way of any current between windows and doors, is, undoubtedly, the safest situation that can be chosen.

The furniture of the fire-place should be carefully avoided.

So, also, should the wires and cords of bells.

Picture-frames, and other furniture gilt, are unsafe to stand close by. A most remarkable effect of lightning, in gilded rooms, happened in the hotel occupied by Lord Tilney, at Naples, in the year 1793. The apartments were decorated with great elegance, as was the taste of persons of rank in that country: the cornices of the rooms were gilt, in the Italian manner, from whence proceeded a number of plat-bands, serving as frames to the tapestry, gilt likewise; so also were the borders of the pannels of the wainscot, the frames of pictures, mirrors, and door-posts.

On the 24th of March, Lord Tilney had a numerous party at dinner. A loud clap of thunder alarmed the company, and in an instant the whole apartment seemed to be on fire. Every one thought himself struck by the lightning; but, to their great joy, no one was wounded; for the prodigious quantity of metal conductors enabled the lightning to pass, without injuring any one.

On examination, it was found that great part of the cornices were damaged, particularly at the corners, and where bell-wires passed through; picture frames, much injured; and some of the bell cords burnt.

By these facts, we have clear testimony that the electric fluid most readily attaches itself to metallic conductors; which in this instance, were the means of saving the company from destruction: had any of them, at the time, been in contact with these gaudy trappings, it is probable that their lives would have been the sacrifice.

A. C.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of sending you the following anecdotes of Totnes. The greater part of them are collected from Prince's "*Danmonii Orientales Illustrates*," Camden's "*Magna Britannia*," ed. 1730, and "Jeffery of Monmouth's *History of England*." Should you think them worth inserting in your valuable Magazine, I may perhaps, at some future time, send you an account of the many interesting objects which are to be met with in the neighbourhood of Totnes, as Berry-castle, Compton-castle, the river Dart, &c.

Totnes, according to the old historian Jeffery of Monmouth, is the most ancient town in England; the first that was inhabited by men; for previously to the landing of Brute, the whole island was inhabited, though very thinly, by giants! This luckless lad, Brute, who was the great grandson of Eneas the Trojan, killed his mother in his birth, and at fifteen years of age destroyed his father. Being expelled Italy for the parricide, he wandered about the world, till, by stratagem and good fortune, he became possessed of the daughter of king Pandrasus for his wife, with plenty of gold, silver, ships, corn, wine, and oil. With all these riches, and at the head of a fleet of three hundred and twenty-four ships, he set sail in quest of further adventures. In the course of the voyage they landed on an uninhabited island, where there was a temple of Diana, and a statue of the goddess that gave answers to all who consulted her. Here Brute enquired whither they were to go, and was informed by the goddess, who appeared to him in person, that beyond Gaul there was an island in the west, where he should find another Troy, and a race of kings by whom all the world should be subdued. With this answer they put to sea, and after great danger from pirates, and sea-monsters called Syrens, they picked up some Trojans whose general was Corineus, a very modest man, but so courageous, that "if he encountered with any giant, he would immediately overthrow him as if he had been a child." They then attacked and defeated all the confederated Gauls, burnt their cities, laid waste their fields, and "made dreadful slaughter among the people, being unwilling to leave so much as one alive of all that wretched nation." After this they set sail for Britain, the promised land, and arrived at Totnes.

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And here noble diversion awaited Brute's friend Corineus, for to him was confided the difficult enterprize of driving out all the giants from the country of Cornwall, because they were in greater number there than in all the other provinces. There was one of these detestable monsters named Goemagot, about eighteen feet high, and of such prodigious strength, that at one shake he would pull up an oak as if it had been an hazel-wand. One day when Brute was at Totnes, this fellow and twenty more of his companions fell upon the new-comers, among whom they made dreadful slaughter; but they were all soon dispatched except Goemagot, whom Corineus, throwing aside his arms, challenged to a wrestling match; but a cornish hug from the Goliath of Cornwall, soon broke three of his ribs, two on his right side and one upon his left. This enraged Corineus to such a degree, that he seized hold of this tremendous giant, "threw him over his shoulders as if he had been a hare, ran with him as fast as he was able for the weight to the next shore, nay, got even up to the top of a very high rock, and there hurled down the savage monster into the sea. The place where he fell (adds Jeffery), is called Goemagot's leap to this day." Such is an outline of a part of the story which was gravely related by Jeffery of Monmouth, and firmly believed by those of our early historians who lived prior to the sixteenth century.

But in proving the antiquity of Totnes, it is not necessary to have recourse to Jeffery of Monmouth; for at the survey of the kingdom made by order of William the Conqueror, according to Doms-day Book, it did not geld but when Exeter gelded, and it was to serve upon any expedition by land or sea, as did Barnstaple and Lidford. William gave it to the noble Norman Judael, who took from it his name "de Totoness," (derived by Leland from Dodoness, a rocky town,) made it the principal seat of his barony, and erected a castle. From Judael it came by the Brewers, Brecozes, and Cantelupo Lord of Abergavenny, to the Lords Zouche, who repaired the castle, and made the town much more beautiful and strong. It continued in this family till John, Baron Zouche, being banished for siding with King Richard III. King Henry VII. gave it to Piers Edgcumbe, a man of high birth and wisdom, whose family retained it till the second year of Queen Elizabeth, when Richard Edgcumbe,

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cumbe, esq. conveyed the manor of the borough of Totnes to the corporation, on a reserved rent of twenty-one pounds per annum, payable to the owner of the castle, reserving with this alienation, the right of a burgess-ship to his heirs for ever. The castle now belongs to the Duke of Somerset, of whom it is rented by a private gentleman at a very small sum annually, on the condition of his opening it to any person who may wish to see it.

The town is situated on the declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Dart. The castle stands at the top of the hill, and is built on a high mound, evidently an artificial one; the keep of the castle rises to a commanding height above the surrounding buildings, and from its embrasures the views are uncommonly beautiful and extensive. A little below the castle stands the church, erected A. D. 1432, by Bishop Lacy; it is a fine Gothic building, but the interior of it has been sadly disfigured by modern improvements. A few years ago one of the pinnacles of the tower was thrown down by lightning, and falling on the church destroyed a considerable part of the roof and the organ-loft. In repairing it, a light elegant gallery was erected, which ill accords with the venerable antiquity of the rest of the building; but perhaps this handsome gallery was placed there to countenance the altar which stands opposite to it; for over the altar there is thrown a light semi-dome, supported by four Corinthian columns, decked with all the tinsel of Corinthian architecture! The church-yard is very small, and only a part of it is used as a burial-ground: already the soil formed almost wholly of human bodies, rises at some places, nearly to a level with the windows of the church: that such a mass of putrefaction, collected in so small a place, and in the midst of a populous town, must be injurious to health, appears to be wholly discredited, else, why not have a burial-ground at some distance from the town? The tythes of the parish, which are very productive, are, both great and small, lay impropriations; one year's produce of them would be quite sufficient to purchase an excellent piece of ground for the purpose; the vicar's twenty marks would be but a mite to be taken from the whole sum.

In the church-yard stands a large monument, erected by the celebrated biblical critic Dr. Kennicott, to the memory of his parents, the inscription on it is,

“ As virtue should be of good report,
sacred
be this humble monument
to the memory of
BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, parish-clerk of
TOTNES:
and ELIZABETH his wife:
The latter,
an example of every christian duty!
The former,
animated with the warmest zeal,
regulated by the best good sense;
and both constantly exerted
for the salvation of himself and others.
Reader!
soon shalt thou die also;
and as a candidate for eternity,
strike thy breast and say,
*Let me live the life of the righteous,
that my last end may be like his.*
Trifling are the dates of time,
Where the subject is eternity.

Erected

By their son BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, D.D.
Canon of Christ-church, OXFORD.

There is a beautiful simplicity in the former part of this inscription, but the latter part betrays a considerable degree of vanity; the dates of time are too trifling to be recorded, yet the more trifling honours bestowed by an university, are all carefully detailed. Dr. K. was a native of Totnes, and received the rudiments of his education at the charity-school, of which, at a very early age, he became the master; from this situation he was taken by the inhabitants of the town and sent to Oxford; his attainments there are well known to every one who is acquainted with the history of the Bible.

On the northern side of the church-yard is the Guild-hall, and adjoining to it the Free-school. The school was endowed early in the 17th century, by Sir John Mainard, with the fee-simple of a teneement valued then at the yearly rent of near forty pounds. Behind where the school now stands, there once was a priory, founded by Roger Newman, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and placed in it Cluniack monks.

There are now three places of worship in the town, a church and two meeting-houses; one of the meetings professes high Calvinism; the other, Unitarianism.

Totnes was once surrounded by walls, as appears by the gate-ways yet standing: it was made a corporation by King John, and ennobled with many immunities by King Henry III. It is represented in parliament by two members, one of whom is chosen by the free-will of the electors, the other is recommended by the

the Duchess of Boulton, who, if her right were questioned, would probably turn her water into a channel different from that through which it now flows, and thereby deprive the town of a fine stream which drives two sets of mills.

The present members are, Mr. Adams and Mr. Hall; the former has been returned to four successive parliaments, and perhaps, if an election were to take place again immediately, and a hustings to be erected on the plains, and every inhabitant to be allowed to vote, Mr. Adams would again be chosen without a dissenting voice: to say as much of the member recommended by the Duchess, would be hazarding a very bold assertion.

The right of voting is confined to the mayor, thirteen aldermen, and an unlimited number of freemen. Vacancies in the body of aldermen, or as they are termed in the charter "masters and counsellors," are to be replaced by the majority of aldermen and freemen, and the person chosen must be a resident merchant of Totnes. The mayor and aldermen have a right of creating as many freemen as they please; but at present the number is very small.

The population of Totnes was found by the census taken in 1801, to be as follows: 295 houses, occupied by 576 families; 7 uninhabited houses: the number of males 1042, of females 1461, total 2503 persons; of these 105 only were employed in agriculture, and 288 in trade, manufactures, &c. The manufactures of the town, which are very small, are confined almost entirely to the fabrication of woollen goods, chiefly long ells for the East-India company. A little more commercial spirit might perhaps enable Totnes to regain some of that commercial importance which it possessed a few centuries ago; when, as tradition relates, an immense trade was carried on between this place and the south of France, principally in woollen goods: now not a vestige of this trade is to be found.

But though the commercial importance of Totnes may have been declining, the manners and morals of its inhabitants have been rapidly improving. At the commencement of the French revolution, and for sometime afterwards, party spirit occasioned continual disputes; now those disputes are almost forgotten. As the mind becomes enlarged, man ceases to condemn his brother for adopting a creed different from his own, either in politics or religion.

Not a hundred years ago, the inhabitants of Totnes were famed for their at-

tachment to the sports of bull-baiting and cockfighting. Men and women more savage than their dogs; the rich as well as the poor; derived their most constant amusements, from the tortures of the bull, while the dog was hanging at its tongue; and the agonies of the cock, when lacerated by the pointed steel with which man had armed its fellow. The fifth of November used to be kept very conscientiously, partly as a *holy day*, and partly as a *holiday*. Early in the morning a bull was tied to the stake, and tortured till the sound of the bells called off the bull-baiters to the house of God. Instantly it was announced that the bull would not be baited again till after prayer. Away ran the church-man to his church, and the presbyterian to his meeting, to offer up, with all speed, their prayers and praises to the God of Mercy. This done, the bull was again fastened to the stake, and not relieved, except at intervals that it might recover its breath; till the cockfighting commenced. The day was concluded with burning the Pope and the Pretender, and making large sacrifices to Bacchus. These were the amusements of all classes.

But in comparing the manners of the inhabitants of Totnes, at the beginning of the 18th century, with the manners of its inhabitants at the beginning of the 19th century, a wonderful improvement will be perceived. Instead of the cruel sports which then afforded pleasure, the love of more innocent and rational amusements has taken place. Dancing, drawing, music, language, and the polite arts, are more attended to by the better class of females; while literature, science, and domestic pleasures, occupy the leisure hours of their husbands and brothers.

Perhaps the present inhabitants of Totnes may not unjustly be characterized, as charitable and humane, and in some instances proud and ostentatious; fond of literary pursuits, yet much inclined to scandal; hospitable to the stranger who comes to them well recommended, but inaccessible to the poor wight whom "nobody knows." Of their charity, humanity, and hospitality, a thousand instances might be adduced; that they are attached to literary pursuits, the flourishing state of three book-societies evinces, into which novels are scarcely ever admitted; and that their fondness for scandal is rapidly declining, may be inferred from their improvement in knowledge: for according to a celebrated writer, "the love of scandal always prevails in the circles of ignorance and frivolity, and diminishes in proportion to the

the cultivation of the intellect!" There are three circulating libraries in the town, composed almost wholly of novels; but then the circulation of these novels is confined, with very few exceptions, to the lower classes, particularly of females.

Totnes has no regular streets, no handsome buildings, to boast of; nor are there any remains of the celebrated Roman foss-way, which Leland affirms, begun here; but the beauty of its situation is unrivalled. It is seated on the side of a hill inclining towards a fine country, and terminating in the transparent river Dart. From the bridge which crosses the Dart, the view, just before sunset, of an autumnal evening, is uncommonly beautiful. On the south is an expanse of water, covered with pleasure-boats, barges, and coasting-vessels, and encircling a small island on which a number of fine elms display their dark-green foilage; then making a sudden turn the river disappears, and the hills which rise boldly from its bed, terminate the view. On the north the river extends a considerable way, and is land-locked by slowly-rising fields, yellow with ripening corn; while at a distance Haytor rocks, and the forest of Dartmoor appear, with their summits frequently above the light clouds which hover around their base. The town is seen on the western side, stretching up the ascent of the hill, with its tower surrounded by trees, and the whole crowned by the ivy-covered keep of the castle.

Such is Totnes, and it may not be improper to conclude these anecdotes, in the language of one of its most celebrated literati!

"Europe (says he) is the finest quarter of the globe; and no one can deny that England is the finest part of Europe; it is universally allowed too, that Devonshire is the most beautiful county in England, and that Totnes is the prettiest town in Devonshire; and whoever has seen my little cottage will say, that there is no house in Totnes worthy to be compared with it!!"

"Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
His first, best country, ever is his home."

Your's, &c.

MILFORD WINDEATT, Jun.

Bridgetown, Sept. 27, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON the QUESTION whether SHAKESPEARE was the AUTHOR of the EPISTLES translated from OVID.

THOUGH I have little time to spare, the question concerning the authorship of the translations from Ovid, of the

two epistles, "Paris to Helen, and Helen to Paris," necessarily occupies a portion of that little.

Had they never been claimed as being Shakespeare's in his life-time, the question would have been of no great moment. Of all the epistles of that charming writer, they were the least worthy of translation. And even for those days, when the principles of translating were little understood in England, their merit is not such as to make us anxious concerning the author. But it is of importance as it respects the character of Shakespeare.

It appears, that among his undisputed poems, these translations were published by Jaggard, in 1609.

In the same year, Heywood makes his claim: supported, as far as I can find, neither in the quotation by your correspondent, nor by that of Dr. Farmer, in the "first Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," but by his assertion only. This he does in a book entitled, "Britain's Glory," published by the very same Jaggard.

I do not find that he then accuses Jaggard. But in 1612 he publishes an "Apology for Actors," and there, "in an Appendix directed to his new printer, Nic. Okes, he accuses his old one, Jaggard, of taking the two epistles of Paris to Helen, and Helen to Paris,* and printing them under the name of another."

This Britain's Troy, in which he advances his claim to these translations, seems to have been the earliest of the many volumes which he published. In 1611, this voluminous writer published his "Golden Age," or the Lives of Jupiter and Saturn, acted at the Red Bull. And in 1638, twenty-two years after the death of Shakespeare, the Rape of Lucrece, also acted at the Red Bull. He is said to have been the author in part, or in the whole, of two hundred and twenty plays.

Sometimes a question is not badly illustrated by supposing it to be the subject of a trial at law: for although the rules of evidence as to admissibility, are, some of them, not such as to facilitate the general investigation of truth; yet the general rules of the credibility of testimony, when admitted, are rules of plain justice and common sense.

Suppose an information for a libel in accusing Jaggard as having knowingly, falsely, and maliciously, published that Shakespeare was the author of these

* See Farmer's Essay.
translations,

translations, and that Heywood had falsely claimed them; he knowing that Heywood was the author, and that Shakespeare had pretended to be so: and that Jaggard had justified that Shakespeare was the author. Here Heywood could have been evidence in support of the prosecution; but without some other proof than his assertion, he would scarcely have been believed.

Let it then be supposed that an issue is directed to try, whether William Shakespeare, or Thomas Heywood, be the author of these poems; and as such entitled to the copy-right.

The chief difficulty would be, how Thomas Heywood, or any one claiming under him, could escape a nonsuit. For what would be the evidence to be left to a jury?

Suppose Jaggard called, and no objection to be taken on one side that he is interested; on the other, that he is not bound to criminate himself. His testimony proves this: that he has published as Heywood's, what he had previously in the very same year published as Shakespeare's.

Heywood, in his claim, states no circumstance whatever to support it; refers to no one to whom he had read the translations, or who had seen the manuscripts; does not even assert in general terms, that he has proof to bring forward in maintenance of his claim; and yet was not something of this kind fit and natural, when he denies the claim of another; and that other, Shakespeare?—adored, beloved, and esteemed, even in his own days; and who appears to have "borne his faculties so meekly," that envy and detraction were overwhelmed by affectionate respect.

As I said before, it appears to me it would have been a case for a mere nonsuit against Heywood.

It may be objected, but Heywood might have proof, which he might very properly not communicate: still if not as to particulars; why not at least so far as a general intimation? Shakespeare was in his full vigour of life, and of reputation. He was then about forty-five. And the plays on which his immortal fame rests, had nearly all established themselves on the theatre.

But it may be said, is it not strange that Shakespeare should have left behind him no contradiction of Heywood's claim; if it were unfounded? Not very strange in a poet, who, as my uncle in his edition has observed, left the noblest of his works as the ostrich leaves her eggs in the sand. Not strange too, had he been more solicitous, that this should have

escaped him. It was not then the age of newspapers, of reviews, of universal communication. Seven years before, Shakespeare had purchased the house which he made his favourite, and perhaps almost constant residence to his death; which he repaired and improved, and named, "New Place." It may be justly doubted whether, in his tranquil and happy retirement, he ever heard of Heywood's publication of them in 1609; or of his claim of them as his and his censure of Jaggard in 1612. Shakespeare's vast treasures needed no such addition: nor was he, who was so little anxious for the most valuable of them, a man to have plumed himself out in feathers comparatively of so little value. Had he been so unjust, and so weak and base, Johnson would not have said, "I loved the man and honour his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any." That he was capable of these translations—I mean that he had sufficient knowledge of Latin, we have no reason to doubt. His contemporaries doubted not. This we may well believe, as otherwise we should have heard it. Dr. Farmer, it is true, having a system which he had taken up, that Shakespeare had no learning, has taken for granted, on the bare assertion of Jaggard, that Shakespeare was not the author of these translations. But I think this paper conveys sufficient reason for believing that Shakespeare was: without resorting to some portion of internal evidence, (though in a translation much less was to be expected than would have been in an original,) from the diction and the monotony. If I were convinced that Shakespeare must have known that these translations were published in 1609, with his other poems, as his, I should have disdained to offer arguments in proof that they were not another's.

Troston,
Sept. 20, 1808.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present being an age characterized, not only by the various discoveries, and improvements, which have been made in every department of science, (extending the bounds of human knowledge to distances hitherto unknown,) but also by the means which have been used by learned men of every description to facilitate the progress of the young student to the temple of knowledge, we need not wonder at the number and variety of elementary works which have been published for these few years past,

past, on all subjects of human speculation. In that space of time, the press has teemed with Grammars of all languages, and Introductions to every art and science. This auspicious circumstance undoubtedly forms a new era in the annals of philosophy, and ought to be regarded by every lover of his species, as a favourable presage of the much to be wished for, and long-expected, universal diffusion of human knowledge, and as a consequence thereof, the certain and progressive amelioration of the human character. Who can behold without emotion the numerous list of learned men who have relaxed from their labours for the homely, perhaps irksome, yet laudable, purpose of smoothing the rugged paths of science to the yet unaccustomed feet of the youthful adventurer! Witness the attempts of a Watts, of a Lowth, of a Priestley, of a Turner, of a Clarke, of a Murray, of a Mavor, of a Goldsmith, of a Watkins, of a Wanostrocht; of an Evans, of a Robinson, and of a Blair, whose various elementary pieces adapted to the capacities of youth, call forth the warmest expressions of gratitude from every father of a family, from every lover of virtue, and from every friend to the real interests of mankind.

The diffusion of useful knowledge among the different ranks of society, is not the only good effect resulting from the number of hands employed in this laudable exercise, and the competition of talents excited thereby; but knowledge is actually increased, fresh discoveries made, doubts resolved, difficulties elucidated, abstrusities simplified, and a shorter and more effectual mode is struck out, for initiating the pupil into the arcana of science. It is an observation, which I think incontrovertible, that almost every fresh writer on any particular art or science, although he may have much in common with his contemporaries or predecessors; yet has always something original which distinguishes him from the rest, and renders his work of real utility to his fellow-creatures. And it is certainly requisite that it should be so, otherwise his works would be a pest, not a profit to society, and no proof of the superiority of his abilities, or in fact of their competency to the task he may have undertaken. From this view of the numbers of elementary works, and of their distinguishing differences, would it not be a thing much to be desired and worthy of the labour of any, who may have time, patience, and abilities, adequate to the purpose, to collect, as it were, all these

scattered rays of human discovery, together into one focus, or in other words to combine the excellencies of every author on any particular subject, rejecting whatever may be deemed ineligible. Thus, might we not approximate to a perfect English grammar, and so on through all the languages, and in this manner go through the whole circle of arts and sciences? After having said much more than I intended, I beg leave to detail to you the circumstances which occasioned the most of the foregoing observations. In a conversation, lately, with one of my friends, on the defects and excellencies of some of our popular grammars, he informed me, that he was then endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of the Italian language, by means of a grammar which has generally been recommended as the best for the purpose; and that is Galignani's, edited by Montucci. He had not made much progress before he met with an insurmountable obstacle to his farther advances in the the difficulty of ascertaining the gender of the nouns in that language. Yet this difficulty would certainly vanish, however numerous the rules might be of the genders, were those rules but fairly stated and *all their exceptions enumerated*. But I am sorry to say, that there is hardly a grammar extant, of any language, with perhaps the exception of the Port-Royal Latin, that possesses this advantage, and indeed it does not seem to have been an object of any importance in the views of grammar writers and compilers to attain to this eminence. The same difficulty exists in the German and French languages. Rules of genders only perplex, when they are not adequate, or, in other words, when the nouns excepted, are more in number than those which the rule embraces, or when the exceptions are not given at full length. When a learner, in making his exercises, has occasion to use a noun whose gender he is not acquainted with, and cannot determine it by a reference to the rules, by reason of the exceptions not being detailed, he either stumbles in the dark by guessing at it, or else he is obliged, every time he is in doubt, to consult his dictionary, which is not only extremely troublesome, but very often fruitless, (many dictionaries not always indicating the genders, which is the case with several German ones,) and on the whole a wasteful loss of time, which might have been applied to a much better purpose. With such obstacles he turns away from his exercise with disgust, and perhaps with a resolution never more

more to resume it, from an opinion that his object is unattainable. Even these difficulties would have been rendered rather tolerable to my friend, had Dr. Montucci, in the manner of Wanostrocht marked the gender of the nouns, or even only where exceptions occurred. This is a very great defect, in a work, which professes to be calculated for such as would wish to learn that language without the help of a master; and I hope I shall be excused taking the liberty of recommending to Dr. Montucci, or any future editor of it, to supply this defect, as well as to increase the quantity of exercises. In the mean time, my friend not being able to make any farther progress in his attempt, would be much obliged to any of your numerous contributors to acquaint him with any other Italian grammar or exercise-book, which would furnish him with that desirable particular. It is astonishing to me, that grammars of other languages have not been formed on the plan of Deletanville's French and English Exercises, which are calculated for the use of such as are desirous of making French, without the help of any other grammar or dictionary. The peculiarity of this practical grammar is, that, throughout, the learner's understanding is never anticipated, nor is he supposed to be acquainted with any part of speech, till it has been explained to him. Each part of speech being separately treated of therein, its formation is first shown; then its use; the order in which it is to be ranged is pointed out; afterwards the whole is exemplified in short sentences; and lastly English exercises are printed in one column, in order to be translated into French, according to the rules that are before laid down, with a dictionary in the other, containing the French for those exercises, and explaining the nature of every word. As a work adapted for practical utility, I think it is *sans pareil*.

In relation to the above subjects I beg leave to express how much obliged I am to the indefatigable pen of Dr. Wanostrocht for his numerous publications for the use of young people, and particularly for his practical Latin grammar. It has however one defect, which is, the want of a key. In endeavouring to read my Latin, I have found this to be a great hindrance. At the recommendation of the Monthly Reviewers, Dr. Montucci supplied a similar defect in a subsequent edition of his Italian grammar.

And here I would wish to ask any of

your numerous readers whether any dictionary, either of the English, French, Italian, or German, languages has been published on the plan of Salmon's *Stemmata Latinitatis*, a work which I think inestimable, and only to be duly appreciated but by an experience of its uses. In one of your former numbers, I think an English one, on a similar plan was announced, if I am not mistaken, by Mr. Booth. Should be glad to know when it is likely to be published. Hoping you will excuse my taking up so much of your room, I remain,

Greenwich, Your's, &c.
THOMAS FEWSTER.

September 23, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the obituary of the Freemason's Magazine for March, 1797, I find the following account of the death of the inventor of the polygraphic art, Mr. Joseph Booth, and also some hints respecting that important discovery. I should be glad to be informed, through the channel of your truly respectable publication, whether the process employed by Mr. Booth is now known, or whether it died with him, and if so lost, what is the supposed means he used to obtain copies from originals, so exact as I have seen some done by him; but if the secret is known at this time to any one, why is it not now practised? Any information relative to this discovery of Mr. Booth's, will be esteemed a favour conferred on, Sir,

Your constant reader,
Bedfordshire, R. R——n.
Sept. 12, 1803.

"Lately, in Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, Mr. Joseph Booth, the ingenious inventor of the polygraphic art, and of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a perfectly original process.

"Mechanical invention is one of the great pillars that support the grandeur of the British constitution. It was reserved for Mr. Booth, the inventor of the polygraphic art, to apply mechanical invention, and particularly the power of chemistry, to the diffusion, perpetuation, and in some respects the improvement, of the most generally pleasing and captivating of the liberal arts. This ingenious artist actually invented a method of multiplying pictures in oil colours, with all the properties of the original paintings, whether

whether in regard to outline, expression, size, variety of tints, and other circumstances, without any touch or finishing by the hand, and without any injury to the painting. By means of this chemical process are produced such exact copies, as cannot, without difficulty, be distinguished from the achetype, and possess all the qualities, and produce the full effect of the most finished paintings, while the price at which they can be delivered to the public is commonly under the tenth part of the price of the original."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine having recorded at different times several valuable reports and returns, as presented to the houses of parliament, which otherwise would not have been attainable, however desirable by the greater part of your readers, I send you for insertion a copy of various queries, as sent by the late secretary of state, Earl Spencer, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for his distribution amongst the established clergy of that country, together with the returns made thereto from the different dioceses, as well as the answers and observations made thereon, from the bishops. At a time when so much argument and discussion has been made on the state of the sister kingdom, particularly that of the established clergy, it is presumed the record of the inclosed will be found extremely interesting.

In consequence of a letter from Earl Spencer, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated June, 1806, the following queries were addressed by the several archbishops to the bishops in their respective provinces, viz.

1. What is the number, and what are the denominations of the benefices in your diocese?
2. How many parishes are comprehended in each benefice, and what are the denominations?
3. Are the parishes contiguous to, or how far distant from, each other?
4. What is the estimated extent of such as are contiguous?
5. When were the parishes united into one benefice, and by what authority?
6. Should such union be continued or dissolved, or would any other distribution of the parishes, comprehended within any union, be expedient?
7. Has the incumbent cure of souls in all parts of his benefice?

8. How many churches are there in each benefice, what are their present condition, and in which of the parishes do they stand?

9. State the names of all the incumbents.

10. Where does each incumbent reside?

11. What cause is there for the non-residence of such as do not reside?

12. By whom are the duties discharged?

13. Is there any glebe-house within the benefices?

14. In what parish is the glebe-house situated?

15. What glebe-lands belong to the benefice?

16. Are they contiguous to, or how far removed from, each other?

17. How near are they to the church, or in cases where there is no church in repair, how near are they to the scite of the old church?

18. What livings are in the different dioceses of a value too small to afford to resident incumbents the means of comfort, and by what mode may the condition of each be improved?

19. What is the allowance now given to curates in case of permitted non-residence of the incumbent, and the number of curates, resident or non-resident, upon their cures?

20. What is the best method of remedying the evil in each particular cure of non-residence?

21. What are the powers which now exist of enforcing residence, or which it may be necessary to recommend to the legislature to provide for the purpose?

22. What is the best mode of applying such funds as are now applicable, or hereafter may become so, to the purpose of building or repairing of churches, or glebe-houses, or the improvement of glebes, or otherwise?

23. What regulations appear to be proper to be established by law, or otherwise, to prevent unions, perpetual or episcopal, from being henceforth improperly made, and to preserve churches and glebe-houses from dilapidation, when there are more than one in the united parishes?

24. What can be suggested, in addition to the foregoing queries, for the improvement, protection, and support, of the church of Ireland?

The following is an abstract of the answers as received from the different bishops:—

DIOCESE.

DIOCESE.	No. of Benefices.	Unions.	Churches.	Benefices without Churches.	Glebe-houses.	Benefices without Glebe-houses.	Benefices with Glebes.	Benefices without Glebes.
Derry - - - - -	49	2	53	3	37	12	46	3
Raphoe - - - - -	26	1	32	0	15	12	21	5
Clogher - - - - -	43	2	51	4	29	14	40	3
Kilmore - - - - -	32	6	35	0	9	23	31	1
Meath - - - - -	92	40	90	12	37	54	75	17
Dromore - - - - -	23	1	24	0	13	10	16	7
Down and Connor - - - - -	64	27	75	5	22	42	40	24
Ardagh - - - - -	24	8	26	5	10	14	22	2
Armagh - - - - -	74	11	78	5	57	17	67	8
Dublin and Glondelagh - - - - -	87	0	87	6	34	53	53	34
Kildare - - - - -	43	20	31	13	10	30	22	21
Leighlin and Ferns - - - - -	77	48	78	19	23	49	55	22
Ossory - - - - -	62	19	43	20	20	42	46	16
Waterford and Lismore - - - - -	55	24	30	25	13	42	39	16
Limerick - - - - -	47	12	29	18	18	29	35	12
Ardfert and Aghadoe - - - - -	43	16	21	26	10	33	29	14
Killaloe - - - - -	43	36	37	7	7	35	28	14
Kilfenoran - - - - -	6	6	3	3	1	5	4	2
Cork - - - - -	44	19	42	7	12	32	31	13
Ross - - - - -	22	6	13	10	5	17	14	8
Cloyne - - - - -	74	31	52	16	16	58	42	32
Cashel - - - - -	31	21	24	7	17	14	8	23
Emly - - - - -	22	12	14	8	9	13	7	15
Killala and Achonry - - - - -	20	13	20	2	7	13	18	2
Elphin - - - - -	33	18	26	7	Not returned.			0
Clonfert and Kilmacduagh - - - - -	14	14	13	1	13	1	14	0
Tuam - - - - -	22	19	20	4	5	17	11	11
	1172	432	1042	263	454	631	814	325

General Observations by the Bishops to the different Queries.

There is by act of parliament a sufficient power lodged in the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and the bishops of the several dioceses in Ireland, either to unite or disunite parishes, when either may be deemed advisable; and the archbishops and bishops are enabled, by act of parliament, to form a district, or part of a large parish, into a separate parish, under the title of a perpetual curacy, by which means several large parishes in Ireland have been actually divided into two or more separate and distinct parishes.

The Board of First Fruits can augment such livings by purchasing glebes and impropriate tythes out of the produce of the first fruits, and twentieth parts granted for that purpose by Queen Anne, and by assisting the incumbents of them with money for the erection of

glebe-houses; but this fund is small and unequal to the effectual augmentation of such livings. There is also another fund, arising from charitable bequests of the late Dr. Boulter, primate of Ireland, and vested in the Board of First Fruits by act of parliament, out of which fund the Board is enabled to augment livings under one hundred pounds a year, by adding so much salary yearly to the incumbent of such livings, as will make their annual incomes 100l.

There is at present no other mode of improving such small livings, but these funds may be increased by the bounty of the king in parliament, so as to render such small livings capable of affording to the resident incumbents the means of comfort, in cases where the funds already mentioned are insufficient.

It is apprehended by the bishops of Ireland, that the present canon law, as hitherto exercised, is sufficient to remedy

medy the evil of non-residence; but at present the execution of the canon law, in cases of non-residence, has been obstructed by appeal; and there is a case now depending before certain commissioners of review, appointed by his Majesty, which, if it should be decided in favour of the ecclesiastical authority exercised in that case, will establish such a precedent, in cases of non-residence, as will supersede the necessity of recommending to the legislature to make any other provision, for the purpose of enforcing residence in Ireland; but if the decision in that case should be otherwise, it may then become advisable to apply to the legislature to enact some law for enforcing the residence of the clergy of Ireland.

We apprehend, that the laws already in being establish the best mode of applying such funds as are now applicable to the purpose of building or repairing, churches, or glebe-houses, or the improvement of glebes; and that the laws now in being are also sufficient to prevent unions, perpetual or episcopal, from being improperly made, and to preserve churches and glebe-houses from dilapidations, when duly enforced.

And we are also of opinion, that the due execution of the now existing laws, with the small alteration which we have suggested, and such grants as his Majesty and the parliament may in their bounty make for augmenting the incomes of poor livings, purchasing glebes, and assisting the building of churches and glebe-houses, will be sufficient for the present improvement, protection, and support, of the established church in Ireland.

Particular Observations, as made by the different Bishops.

If the result of the present commission of review should be in favour of episcopal authority, there yet will be wanting power sufficient to enforce residence to effect, so long as there may be *three appeals* against the decree of the bishop's court, viz. To the Metropolitan; to a *Court of Delegates*; and to the King in Council. The protraction and expences of such proceedings must greatly discourage the bishop from embarking in the contest; to which may be added, the total neglect of a parish for *years*, an evil of serious and extensive consequence. I must farther observe, that on a decree of deprivation the laws do not allow the benefice to be sequestered, and the incumbent, if he be indifferent both to

duty and character, which will generally be the case when the matter comes to this extremity, is encouraged to litigate and protract proceedings, however certain he may be of defeat, as, in most cases, he will retain more revenue than the suit will annually cost him.

I am also of opinion, that the laws at present respecting the enforcement of building glebe-houses require amendment. By the 1st of Geo. II. cap. 15. the shortest time in which a bishop can by law enforce the building of a glebe-house is ten years, and the accomplishment of it generally takes twelve years. I never have heard of a single instance of this law being enforced through all its stages: the reason is manifest.

(Signed) E. LEIGHLIN AND FERNS.

I THINK there is reason to expect that episcopal unions will hereafter be much less frequently made than heretofore. If, however, any new regulations should be deemed necessary, I recommend that the consent of a superior should be made necessary to give validity to an episcopal union. And I see no present necessity for recommending any legislative regulations, with a view to the improvement, protection, and support, of the established church. A due regard to the regular and steady execution of the laws, and a conscientious discharge of the trusts reposed, will, as I conceive, promote gradually the discipline of the church, and secure permanently its interests. It is not to be denied, that there are circumstances in the church establishment, which, in theory, must be received as defects, but it is not so certain that these are found, in practice, to be attended with the evil consequences which might be expected from them; and there is much reason to question, whether, in attempting to cure these defects, much more serious inconvenience would not be let in. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is not now necessary, and that it would not be expedient to alter the laws affecting the established church in Ireland. I entertain no doubt that its discipline and general condition will be found to improve daily under the operation of the existing laws, and the influence of improving views and habits manifestly now progressive.

CHARLES CASHEL.

MANY new arrangements of parishes, highly advantageous to the establishment of the Protestant church, might be made in the dioceses of Clonfert, were the government

vernment to extend to it the same policy under which it has been pleased at different periods to regulate every other diocese in Ireland, namely, to enable the bishop, by granting him a compensation, to restore the *quarta pars* (or certain portions of tythes due out of different parishes) or rather grant them (all tythes being originally the property of the diocesan) to the officiating parochial incumbents. Of such a measure, the first result would be to release the diocesan from the necessity of employing a tythe-proctor, or as it happens in some cases, where the incumbent wishes to become tenant to the *quarta pars*, from trafficking with one of his clergy for a property not unimportant to either. In the hand of the incumbent these portions would individually increase much in value, their dispartition would lay a reasonable foundation for the dissolution of several of the present unions. New churches and additional incumbents might follow; a competency would be established for general residence, and a single manse-house would no longer remain the opprobrium of the union of two not inconsiderable sees. In the instances of three benefices, viz. Clonfert, Dononaughta, and Kiltormer, I have the best authority to assert, that these three benefices would afford equal, if not superior, incomes to six clergymen; and three additional churches might be built in situations remote from any church; if the respective native tythes of each parish were relinquished by the diocesan, and conferred upon the incumbent. In respect to the parish of Clonfert, upon any dissolution of the union, it might be advisable to constitute a part of the corps of the deanry of Clonfert, which dignity is at present without Cure of Souls, in order to induce the dean to reside at Clonfert, where, from the solitude of the situation, and uncivilization of the lower orders of people, such an association to the residence of the ordinary might prove very beneficial to the cause of religion and morality.

C. CLONFERT AND KILMACDUAGH.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A REVIEW OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Written in AMERICA, in 1805.

THE present period invites to a retrospect of past time. To mark the revolutions that take place among the nations of the world, and the rotation of the opinions, customs, and man-

ners of men, is at once pleasant and useful.

The intended review will be confined to the following particulars; the comparative state of the nations of the Christian world, at the commencement and at the close of the eighteenth century; the improvements of the above period in sciences and arts; the state of religion and moral philosophy; and the important events of our own country.

The beginning of the last century was a distinguished era in history. William and Mary were then the sovereigns of England; Louis the XIVth was King of France; Charles the XIIth, King of Sweden; and Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. The civil constitution of England had then recently assumed a new form. The revolution in 1688 freed the nation from the fear of popery and of despotism. The doctrines of the divine and indefeasible right of the sovereign, and of passive obedience and non-resistance of the subject, were exploded; and the prerogatives of the crown, and the liberties of the people, were permanently settled. The extent of the commerce of England, and the strength of her navy, within this period, exceeded the former experience of nations. Although dismembered of most of her American colonies, she has acquired immense territories in the Eastern world. Scotland and Ireland have been more closely united with her; and the same legislative powers are now exercised over the whole realm. With King William originated the practice of borrowing money upon the credit of the nation. At his death he left a public debt of fourteen millions sterling, then thought an enormous sum. This has been increased by every subsequent war, and now threatens the nation with serious evils.

The people of France, at the commencement of the last century, were enthusiasts in royalty; they were ready to sacrifice their property and their lives for the honour of their *Grand Monarque*. At its close, they executed their king, discarded their nobility, forswore monarchy, and assumed the language and forms of republicans. At that period they were the bigoted disciples of the Romish church; before the century revolved, they massacred their priests, and flung down the altars of their religion. In 1700 Louis the XIVth was planning schemes of aggrandizement and universal empire; in 1800 the revolution of France

France issued in a military despotism, and her fortunate chief marched forward in his conquests with a speed, for which, his ambitious predecessor in power dared not to hope.

Spain had fallen from her greatness at the above-mentioned period; but she had not lost her national energy. She is now sunk in sloth and weakness, and has scarcely any influence upon the important events of Europe.

Holland was then rising in the strength of republican virtue and commercial enterprize; her public virtue now appears to be lost; her strength is certainly palsied.

The Swiss, then a generation of industry, sobriety, and happiness, are now convulsed by party dissention, oppressed by foreign requisitions, and miserable by the devastations of war.

Prussia, under the direction of her politic and martial monarch, grew up to a great and powerful kingdom, and early withdrawing from the war, which now rages with unprecedented destruction in Europe, she has reserved her numbers and resources.

The house of Austria, powerful and ambitious, has seen her richest provinces wrested from her; her resources are exhausted; and she wages unequal war with her too potent neighbour.

At the beginning of the century Poland was sovereign in her government, numerous in population, and influential in her national character. Her name, as a distinct and independent country, is now blotted from the register of nations.

The schemes of the Great Peter of Russia have been in operation for the last hundred years; under two discerning and ambitious female sovereigns, improvements of every kind have been made through the provinces of this extended empire. Russia is the only continental power that can now balance the weight of France.

Italy, with a great part of Europe, at the commencement of the century, acknowledged spiritual allegiance to the church of Rome; which impiously assumed the direction of the consciences of men, and pretended, by divine authority, to regulate the concerns of the human soul with its God; which in the support of spiritual tyranny has exercised oppressions and cruelties, at the review of which reason is abashed, and humanity mourns. At that period, although some parts of Christendom were too much enlightened to submit to her im-

positions, yet she then retained great influence in all the political transactions of Europe; the sovereign pontiff is now despoiled of civil power, is degraded from his exalted seat, is dependent on the will of an antichristian military despot, and is deprived of the means to do good or evil.

The once commercial and weighty republic of Venice has been bartered to the house of Austria, and most of the Italian states are now affiliated with the Great Nation.

These are the revolutions which within the eighteenth century changed the face of Europe. As the century began, so it closed, with war; a war perhaps more destructive to man, than Christian Europe ever before knew; a war originated by civil dissentions in France, which in atrocity and barbarity were only equalled by the massacres and devastations of the ancestors of Frenchmen upon the Roman empire.

Within the period of our review, improvements in arts and sciences have been great. Sir Isaac Newton was born in the seventeenth century, but he published some of his most valuable works in the eighteenth; and within it his discoveries have been more generally communicated, and the world more generally enlightened by them. The method of investigating truth, previously suggested by Lord Bacon, has been universally adopted. Hypotheses in philosophy have been exploded, and those principles alone are now admitted as legitimate, which are the result of fair and repeated experiments. The last century has raised electricity from darkness almost to perfect knowledge; and our own countryman led the way in this improvement. Great discoveries have been made in chemistry and in the properties of air. Men in their enterprize have essayed a new element; they have dared to sail in the ocean of the atmosphere; but this discovery promises little utility; the former are applied to the most important purposes of human life.

In astronomy, Herschel has added a planet to the solar system, and the great improvement in optics has enabled men of this science to take a more accurate survey of the heavenly bodies.

The healing art has received improvements. The human frame has been more accurately analyzed; the nature and operation of medicine more fully investigated; and in many instances a bolder, and a more successful practice adopted.

Inoculation

Inoculation for the small pox was the discovery of the last century; at least the commencement of the practice in the scientific nations of Europe was within this period. By it, one of the most formidable diseases incident to the human constitution is greatly alleviated. Recently, experiments of inoculation by the kine pox fairly promise to banish the small pox from human society. Should the attempt prove successful, it will be considered as one of the greatest discoveries of the world.

The arts, which lessen the labour of man, enlarge the basis of society, and add to our convenience and comfort, have been greatly improved.

Commerce has unfurled her sails in every clime, and has united by her bands the family of man. An interchange now takes place between the nations of the earth, of the productions of every soil, and of the manufactures of every country. Scientific research has been blended with commercial enterprize. The Asiatic Society, composed of English literary characters, settled in the East Indies, have explored the ancient lore, which lay buried in the Sanscrit language. Their late president, the learned, the pious, the humane, Sir William Jones, pre-eminently distinguished himself in these researches. He brought to light the hidden treasures of past ages, and has thereby strengthened the evidence of the authenticity of the Old Testament.

An English and a Dutch embassy to the court of China have increased our knowledge of the customs and manners of this ancient and singular people.

Geography, within the last century, has been rendered more perfect. Cook has completed the map of the world; Bruce explored the sources of the Nile. Ledyark, Park, and Brown, have traced the course of the Niger, and laid the interior of Africa before our view.

Within the above period the English language was embellished; and the supposition is by some entertained, that it has passed its point of supreme excellence, and is on the decline. The first fifty years of the last century are selected, by some critics, as the Augustan age of the English language; and they say, that late English writers of celebrity sacrifice perspicuity to sound, and strength of composition to harmony of periods. Whatever may be the decision of cool judgment on this subject, the refined taste must be pleased with the

copious, the flowing stream of Robertson, the polished diction of Gibbon, and the chaste neat style of Blair.

In institutions of humanity, the last century abounded. In these, the English nation was conspicuous. Humane societies, and charity schools of various descriptions, were multiplied among them; and many measures of a public nature adopted to remove the sufferings, and alleviate the burthens, of man.

The eighteenth century was distinguished by numerous defences of Christianity, which satisfy the inquiring and the honest mind of its truth; and for various treatises on moral philosophy, which delineate the obligations of man, through all his relations, and deduce the duties of his character from the nature of his powers, and the condition of his action. It has also been distinguished by a flood of sceptical and profligate publications. Within this period infidelity has assumed a more daring attitude, and uttered her blasphemies in a bolder tone.

Within the last century the face of North America has been totally changed. Our population has increased in a degree probably unparalleled in the history of the world. The wilderness has flourished like the rose, and the desert become a fruitful field. Within this period we have obtained a name among the sovereign and independent nations of the earth; and free and liberal constitutions of civil government have been established through our country. Our literary institutions have been extended; and we have made honourable improvements in arts and sciences. We can number our proportion of distinguished characters on the roll of fame. As a patriot, a general, and a statesman, we reckon Washington, the glory of his age, and the honour of his race. In the science of civil government, we have Adams and Hamilton. In astronomy and the higher branches of the mathematics, Winthrop and Rittenhouse. In electricity, Franklin. In history, Ramsay, Belknap, and Minor. In natural history, Jefferson and Williams. In divinity, Mayhew, Edwards, Lathrop, and Clarke.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:
SIR,

IN reading the description of that beautiful phenomenon, the marine rainbow, as recently given by Dr. Carey, in his moral tale, entitled, "*Learning better*"

better than House and Land," I was surprised to find the following expressions:—"The spreading spray of each wave, as tossed from its curling top by the wind, offering to the astonished sight a momentary exhibition of a perfect rainbow, though of diminished size." From this description, one would be induced to suppose that every wave, on every side, within the whole compass of the horizon, presented a rainbow to the navigator's view; which, however, I can hardly suppose to have been the writer's meaning, though his words might very fairly bear that construction. But, as I observe that Dr. Carey is a correspondent and reader of your Magazine, I beg leave to ask him, through its medium, whether he means that he actually saw rainbows in every direction around him, as his words would seem to imply, or whether (as I rather suppose) it was merely through oversight in the hurry of writing, or perhaps typographic omission, that the assemblage of rainbows is not expressly limited to a particular portion of the sea.

Sept. 10, 1808.

CRITO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE of a TOUR through BENGAL, BAHAR, and OUDE, to AGRA, DELHI, and other PLACES in the INTERIOR of HINDUSTAN, undertaken in the YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797.

(Continued from p. 205.)

ON the 23th I arrived at Plassey, a small hunting-seat belonging to the former nabobs of Bengal, now in ruins, but celebrated by a splendid victory gained near it by "the heaven-born general" Clive over the numerous forces of Surajah Dowleh, which eventually established the sovereignty of the British over the provinces. The circumstances attending this action are familiar to those conversant with the affairs of India; but as many of my readers may not have had opportunities of being so well informed, a summary account will not perhaps be uninteresting. After the melancholy tragedy of the Black Hole in Calcutta, in the year 1756, the sanguinary despot, Surajah Dowleh, returned to his capital of Moorshedabad, amidst the adulatory exclamations of his courtiers, who, in the hyperbolical style of Orientalism, elevated his fame far above Zenghis Khan, Taimoor, or Alexander. This operating upon a weak head and arrogant mind,

occasioned a total disregard to the advice of such of his friends as wished to put him on his guard against the future resentment of the English; and so great was his ignorance or folly, that he was often heard to declare, that the sufferers in the Black Hole composed a majority of the chiefs of Great Britain, and that the whole nation did not amount to ten thousand souls—But the approach of Clive awakened him from his error. That indefatigable and enterprising officer was pursuing his career of victory on the coast of Coromandel, when intelligence reached him of the capture of Calcutta, and the inhumanity of the conquerors. Seeing, at a glance, the importance of the object, he immediately prepared to avenge the sufferings of his unfortunate countrymen, and embarked with a small corps of veterans on board of Admiral Watson's squadron for Bengal, where he arrived safe, and found no difficulty in recapturing Calcutta. After making such arrangements as were necessary at that place, he commenced his march towards Moorshedabad with a force which did not exceed 3,500 men, only 1,200 of whom were Europeans, and reached the vicinity of Plassey, where Surajah Dowleh lay encamped with an army of 70,000 men. Clive, whose reputation as a politician was noways inferior to his skill as an officer, had previously entered into a private treaty with Meer Jaffier Alee Khan, an officer of the highest rank and consideration in the court of the nabob. This treaty consisted of several articles, the principal of which were the deposition of Surajah Dowleh, and the elevation of the Meer to his place on the Musnud, an indemnification to the English for their losses by the capture of Calcutta, and the cession of certain districts to the southward of that city to the East India Company. Several other principal men about the nabob, who were disgusted with his violent and despotic disposition, joined in the confederacy, and agreed that Jaffier Alee should succeed to the Subahdoree, as he was a man of the first rank among them, and held in general estimation and respect. Clive, thus secure of meeting no opposition from that part of the enemy's army, under the command of his new ally, drew up his own forces near a grove by the river side, which secured his left flank and rear, and the hunting-seat which I mentioned before, served as a safe and convenient magazine for his ammunition and stores. The nabob marched out of

his encampment early on the morning of the 23d of June, 1757, and extended his line with an intention of turning the flank of the English and surrounding them, at the same time he sent orders to Jaffier Alee to advance his divisions. That crafty politician returned for answer, that the glory of extirpating the infidels ought to be the nabob's solely, but that he was preparing to follow and support him in case of need. This evasion served the double purpose of adhering to his engagement with the English, or of keeping on good terms with the nabob in the event of his proving victorious. As the lines approached each other, a partial cannonade with round shot took place, but with no great effect. This encouraged a considerable body of the enemy's chosen horse to push on with an intention of charging the British line; they estimated the dexterity of our artillery-men by the skill of their own, which was so miserably defective as not to be able to fire above three or four times in a quarter of an hour. They therefore determined to receive our first fire, and then rush on before, as they thought, we could reload our guns; but they sorely repented their rash attempt; when they came within grape-shot of our line, the field-pieces played on them with such vivacity and effect that most of them measured their lengths on the plain. When the nabob saw his best troops thus roughly handled, he was seized with a panic, and precipitately fled from the field of battle, the remainder of his troops followed his example, and the conqueror marched unmolested to his camp, which he took possession of with all his baggage and about fifty pieces of cannon; he then advanced towards Moorshedabad, the capital of Bengal, which he entered on the 26th in great pomp and triumph, and on the 30th Meer Jaffier Alee Khan was placed on the Musnud of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, with the usual formalities. On the same day the deposed prince was taken prisoner and privately put to death by Meer Meeran, the new Nabob's son. Thus perished, unpitied and unlamented, Surajah Dowleh, at the premature age of twenty-five years. His tyranny and oppression had rendered him odious to his own subjects, and his cruelties to the English deservedly drew down upon him the vengeance of that country. It was not, however, Colonel Clive's intention to have him put to death, and when he heard of his having suffered by the young

Nabob's orders, he expressed his resentment in very forcible terms.

The events which followed and gave the East India Company full sovereignty over these extensive provinces are well known; but the foundation-stone of their power is the battle of Plassey, and the issue of it the best plea for maintaining their authority.

Only a small part of the hunting-seat now remains, the rest has been washed into the river, which makes rapid encroachments on the bank, and will, doubtless, soon demolish the remainder of the building. I walked over the field of battle, accompanied by an old peasant, who, by his own account, was among the camp-followers of the Nabob during the action; he pointed out, with seeming accuracy, the different positions of the contending armies, but I could not discover any traces of their encampments, nor a single vestige to denote the scene of an event which was attended with such great and important consequences to the British power in the East.

I strolled about a mile and a half from my boats, when feeling the sun rather powerful I made towards a tope,* which I observed at a short distance off, with an intention of procuring some toddy, or cocoa-nut milk, to quench my thirst. I had not proceeded far on this route when Mungloo, who accompanied me with my ammunition, called out to me to take care, for we were pursued by a wild buffalo. I turned round and saw it, but at so great a distance that I could hardly suppose it was in pursuit of us, and stopped some time to ascertain the course it was pursuing, against the earnest remonstrances of the lad; but I was very near suffering for my rashness. The buffalo approached with great rapidity; and that we were the objects of his fury, was now very evident. I therefore made for the tope as fast as I could run; but my speed was not likely to avail me much, for I had three or four hundred yards between me and a place of safety, when I could distinctly hear the buffalo snorting in my rear. The fowling-piece in my hand, loaded with small shot, would have made no impression on his tough hide; in this exigency, almost despairing of effecting an escape, a lucky thought struck me, which I immediately put in practice, and providentially extricated myself from the imminently perilous situation in which I was in-

* A grove.

volved. I had frequently been told that this animal's anger was particularly excited by any thing of a red colour, and poor Mungloo's turban being of that hue, I took it off his head, and threw it behind me towards the buffalo; this immediately drew his attention from us, he tossed it up in the air, stamped upon, and spurned it with the most violent fury; the folds of the turban, by being tossed about, became disentangled, and consequently exposed a larger portion of the obnoxious colour to his view; this added fresh fuel to his rage, and enabled us to reach the tope, and make a safe lodgment in a mangoe tree. When he had amused himself some time with the turban, he made towards our retreat: although we were safe enough in our elevated situation, I could not entirely divest myself of apprehension, as I had been informed that these animals would keep a person in a tree for several hours, by remaining at the foot of it until some other object excited their attention: but I was not put to this inconvenience; there happened to be grazing in the tope two unfortunate asses, with their fore legs fastened to prevent them straying too far. The buffalo attacked them with the utmost ferocity, and soon left them extended on the ground; after this exploit he went out of the tope on the opposite side, and scampered across the plain towards a jungle at some distance off. I descended from the tree and returned to my boats, grateful for my escape, and now understood from some of my people that this part of the island of Cossimbuzar was famous for a breed of fierce wild buffalos, an animal certainly one of the most dangerous, as well as the most courageous in India: hardly any thing is safe from his fury, and he will as fearlessly attack a royal tiger as he would a kid; the colour is of a dirty brown approaching to black, the horns large, and resupinated, the eyes very full and peculiarly savage, and the tongue rough as a file; in short, his countenance exhibits such hideous traits of ferocity as to appal the stoutest beholder; some of the males are near six feet high, and large in proportion. They are not so dangerous in a herd as when alone, and a female with a young calf is the most dangerous of any. A gentleman of my acquaintance had once a very narrow escape from one of the latter description; he was out on a hog-hunting party, well mounted and armed with a spear. Having started a wild hog he pursued his game towards a

neighbouring jungle over some very rough ground, when suddenly a cow-buffalo with a young calf stopped his career. Aware of his inability to contend with so formidable an enemy, he endeavoured to effect his escape, but the roughness of the ground impeded his horse's progress, and gave the enemy a decided superiority in point of speed. He saw his danger, and with a happy presence of mind wheeled his horse round and buried his spear in the body of the calf, which immediately fell; the moans of the little animal diverted the mother from her pursuit, her natural ferocity gave way to maternal affection, and her endeavours to assist her offspring enabled my friend to escape.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING heard that the Germans prepare coffee in a superior manner to other nations, I request that some of your foreign correspondents would favour your numerous readers with the mode of preparing in Germany that grateful beverage.

Sept. 15, 1808.

A.Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—NO. XXIV.

I SHALL now proceed to detail the object of our expedition, and the progress made thereon. For the purpose of being more clearly understood, it will be necessary to take a short review of preceding circumstances. It is well known that Charles II. of England, by charter, granted to the then colony of Connecticut, every part of the Continent of America, lying between 41 and 42 degrees of north latitude to the west of Rhode Island. This extensive grant necessarily interfered with other grants, derived from similar sources, conceded to New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Hence in former times a vast number of disputes, which were frequently not settled without bloodshed. Connecticut, since she became a state, proceeded only to make good her title to that tract of country west of the Pennsylvania line, lying on the borders of Lake Erie, bounded then by that state to the east, the Miami of the Lake to the west, the centre of the lake to the north, and the line of Columbiana county on the Ohio to the south, including the parallel of

of latitude above mentioned, and of course most of the valuable islands in Lake Erie.

At the close of the revolutionary war Connecticut became a free, sovereign, and independent State, resolved to render this tract, called the Connecticut Reserve, valuable to her citizens. With this view, with an honourable diligence she demanded from her citizens an exact return of the injuries they had sustained from the wanton aggressions of the British, who, not satisfied with burning New London and other towns, burnt private dwellings, barns, stables, &c. within her domains. The returns being made, the total of the mischief done was found to amount to about 500,000 dollars. She next formed the sufferers into a company, called the Fire or Sufferers' Company, and vested therein as many acres of land, situate principally on the eastern shore of Sanduski River and Bay, as the losses amounted to in dollars, so that each sufferer had for every dollar of loss sustained one acre of land made over to him. This Company was represented at the treaty by a gentleman whose name I cannot immediately recollect. The remainder of the Reserve was sold to the Connecticut Land-Company for 1,200,000 dollars*. This Company was represented at Cleveland by Judge Phelps, a member of Congress from the State of New York. General Champion represented the State of Connecticut; Mr. South was United States agent; and Gideon Granger, post-master general, car-

ried with him, and was to have opened, the commission, signed by the president of the United States, for opening the treaty. When the sale and grant above alluded to were made, the Indian title to the property in the Reserve was not extinguished, and therefore could not be improved by the holders; and it was not until 1794 that the Indians surrendered by Wayne's treaty to the United States all that part of the Reserve east of the Cayahoga, now divided into 115 townships, of five miles square each. Contending claims now arose between the holders under the State of Connecticut and the United States, which were not finally settled until the year 1800, when the United States confirmed to the Land and Sufferers' Companies, their title to the lands they held under the State of Connecticut; and the State of Connecticut resigned to the United States all her claims to lands west of the Pennsylvania line. This difficulty being removed, it became the interest of the landholders to extinguish the Indians' claims to the lands west of the Cayahoga, and east of the Miami of the Lake. This was also desirable to the United States, as the Canadian smugglers, British agents as they are called, ran large quantities of goods into the Indian country, south of the Lake, from whence they were carried into the territories of the United States, and this occasioned a loss to their revenue, which was estimated at 70,000 dollars annually. It being thus the interest of all parties in the United States to extinguish the Indian title, it was, after some effort, agreed to by the chiefs of the red men, that a treaty should be held at Cleveland, and to which place it was expected all parties would repair. A very small assemblage of Indians met there; and we understood, with much anxiety, that the interest of the British agents detained the great body, nearly 1,000, at Miami bay, and that they were distributing expensive presents, particularly copper kettles, with a very liberal hand, with a view to prevent the consummation of the contemplated treaty. We knew that our conduct was watched, and regular communications made to their employers by persons even on the eastern side of the Cayahoga, and three horses were kept on the west side completely ready to start at a minute's notice, with any intelligence which might tend to defeat our object. On the 4th of June, twelve Indians of the Seneca tribe, who reside in the State of New York, accompanied

* This money produced a formidable schism in Connecticut. The question was, how should it be employed? The reverend the clergy, the meek and unambitious preachers of the doctrine of Christ and their associates, contended that the interest thereof should be divided among the clergy of the State. The democrats, on the other hand, asserted, that no particular set of men ought to fatten on the property which belonged to all, and that those only who employed the priests ought to support them. They contended, that in every parish of the State one or more schools should be opened, at which each child of every citizen of Connecticut should have the right of being educated, without expence, for five years in the principles of the English language, writing, arithmetic, and geography. This question every year, for seven years, divided the legislature, and at last was carried in favour of the schools, principally by the zeal, influence, and eloquence of Gideon Granger, a citizen of that State.

accompanied by their agent, Erasmus Granger, esq. and Mr. Parish, their interpreter, and headed by the Farmer's brother, arrived at Cleveland. The next morning they visited our party in full form and dress; and as they marched in Indian file, reflecting the rays of a brilliant sun, they made, I assure you, a most splendid appearance. Their dress was rich, and each man walked under a profusion of silver. They had bands of silver which girt their wrists, arms, thighs, and legs; many wore silver medals of Mr. Jefferson, or General Washington, besides two or three gorgets; and two or three of them had even plates of silver, resembling waiters, suspended by silver chains from their necks, and hanging at their backs. Besides these, silver ornaments were inserted in their ears and nostrils, and on their fingers they wore many rings of silver. It may be observed, that all these ornaments were stamped with the arms of the United States, whilst most of the silver worn by the more western Indians were impressed with those of England. But the finest of the fine was the war-captain of this party. In addition to the common profusion of silver, round his head he wore a corona of silver, which was surmounted by a sort of helmet of the same metal, over which was thrown a net-work of silver, from which descended nearly to his knees a plated braid of silver. I essayed to wear this gorgeous ornament, but its weight produced in a very short time so violent a head-ache, that I was glad to get rid of it. Having entered the room where we were, the Indians, without taking the least notice of any of us, seated themselves. A dead silence ensued, which lasted about five minutes, when a glass of toddy was called for by Mr. E. Granger, who handed it to the Farmer's Brother; he, without tasting it, passed it to Mr. Parish, who drank a little, and returned it to the chief, who now rather sipped than drank, and gave the glass to E. Granger, who did the same, and passed it round to the other Indians, each of whom sipped in his turn. During the whole of this scene not a word was said by any one, and it was some minutes after the glass was removed, that the Farmer's Brother, who kept his seat and his eye vacantly fixed on the ground, in a negligent manner and guttural tone addressed the party in words, thus interpreted by Mr. Parish.

"BROTHERS,

"At length the Great Spirit has afforded us an opportunity of meeting together at

this place, appointed by our father, the President of the United States, to settle many important affairs to us all. We did hope that our brethren of the Western Waters would have met us at this place; and we trust you will inform us, why they are not here. We thank the Great Spirit for having conducted all of us here in safety, and we hope that it will be his pleasure that we should all get to our homes in safety when the business on which we meet shall be concluded. We also hope the Great Spirit will grant a safe and pleasant voyage hither to our brethren of the Western Waters, to consult with whom, on the ground appointed by the President of the United States, we are deputed by our tribe, with three others who have not yet arrived, but who, we hope, will be in time to settle with our brethren of the Western Waters these our important concerns. We hope, therefore, you will tell us, brothers, what you know respecting our brethren of the Western Waters."

Mr. Phelps, through Mr. Parish, told them that he also thanked the Great Spirit for having conducted them in safety to the place appointed by the President of the United States to settle their important affairs; that it gave him great pleasure to see them all well, and referred them for information to Mr. Jouett, respecting their brethren of the Western Waters, as that gentleman had recently parted with many of them.

Mr. Jouett then told them, that he left several of their brethren of the Western Waters at the Miami Bay; that others were then expected, and that when he left them he presumed they would shortly follow him. That since he had been at Cleveland he had sent forward two messengers, one only of whom had returned, and his report was unimportant; that the other might be expected the next day, and that if he did not arrive he himself would go to the Indians.

Mr. Phelps then hoped they would make themselves as easy and comfortable as possible until the next day, when probably some information would be received.

The Farmer's Brother said, "Brothers, my brethren and myself thank you for the information you have given us. We suppose our Western brethren must by this time have met, and it is probable that, according to our customs, they have held a meeting at their great council fire, which being over, they will, if it please the Great Spirit,

rit, soon be here, and we will wait for them with patience."

Thus ended this conference, and the Indians returned in the same order as they came; no messenger arrived the next day, and Mr. Jouett set out for Miami Bay on the 7th of June. I shall just observe in this place, that the Senecas have no word in their language by which they can express the monosyllable *yes*.

On the 8th the second messenger returned; he informed us that the Indians were all at the Bay, but gave no indications of coming to Cleveland. On the 11th Mr. Jouett informed our party, that the only means to effect their object would be to go to the Indians, and not wait longer for them. Accordingly all the party, whites and reds, sailed in Mr. Phelps's vessel on the 12th, except myself and friend. That gentleman having important national business, which demanded his attention on the 5th of July, we started homewards the next day.

I shall now briefly state the result of the negociation, and hasten to conclude a Tour, many of your readers may already think much too long. Besides the reasons I have mentioned, which led to this treaty, it must be understood that the Indians are every day more and more appreciating their lands, and advancing their demands, for crossing ferries within their possessions. At many places they will compel a white man to pay a dollar for crossing. Although the treaty held at Miami Bay was not quite so favourable as had been expected, the whole tract between the Cayahoga and the Miami of the Lakes being desired (and probably will soon be acquired), it proved tolerably beneficial. By it was ceded to the United States all the country from the mouth of the Cayahoga until you get westward 120 miles from the western line of Pennsylvania; and from the cession granted to the United States in 1794 by the Indians, north of 42 degrees 2 min. including the Bay of Sanduski, and most of the islands in Lake Erie, the cession in favour of the United States is about 1,200,000 acres, for which they agreed to pay to the different tribes to whom it belonged, according to their respective rights, the sum of 825 dollars per annum for ever. The cession to the proprietors of the Connecticut grants is from 1,400,000 to 1,500,000 acres, for which they gave 4,000 in cash, deposited with the president of the United States for the use of the Indians, 2,918 $\frac{67}{100}$, and

agreed annually to pay them, for six succeeding years, 2,000 dollars per annum. Thus, Sir, has this treaty been concluded, by which the Canadian smuggling is restrained to the Indian territory west of the Cayahoga; the old suffering patriot enabled to possess and improve his property; a wealthy company set free from restraints that incapacitated them from improving their purchase; and a rich country opened to population; the Indian tribes nearly removed from the Lake shore, and the population, peace, and welfare, of the State of Ohio secured, at least in the northern and western parts, beyond the probability of interruption. That the peace, welfare, and happiness, of the United States may also remain long, very long uninterrupted, must be the prayer of every man who knows the value of good government, who is sensible of the benefits he receives from that of this country, and of no man more than of, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. DINMORE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT at Cork having expressed, in your last Number, a desire to see a translation of some of the Tragedies either of Alfieri, or Monti, I beg leave to inform him, through the medium of your most excellent miscellany, that some time in November next I shall publish a translation of the Filippo of Alfieri. Your's, &c.

LIONEL T. BERGNER.

Westmoreland-place, Bath,
Sept. 25, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE very dreadful Fire this morning that has consumed the whole of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, and some of the houses adjoining, is another proof (if another were now wanting) of the great inefficacy of the regulations for the general conduct to be observed on such occasions. In addition to the 84th clause in the 14 Geo. III. cap. 78, (commonly known as the Building Act) and which runs thus, "that upon the first breaking out of any fire or fires, all constables and beadles, upon notice thereof shall, with their staves, &c. immediately repair to the place, and be aiding and assisting in extinguishing such fires, and shall cause people to work at the engines, and prevent the goods being stolen, and shall

shall seize and apprehend all pilferers, &c. and give their utmost assistance to help the inhabitants to remove their goods;" it should be enacted, "that they shall immediately procure all the fire-plugs to be opened and stop blocks to be set up," &c. agreeable to the 74th clause, and for which a certain fee is directed for the turncock.

It is well known that, although several engines were presently on the spot, there was little or no water for near one hour, a mischief that might in every similar case be very easily prevented. Let the constables or other persons go from house to house, requesting as much water as their cisterns or pumps, &c. will afford, which, being poured into the channels of the street, may be so conducted to the engines as to supply them for a considerable time, until water could be procured at the plugs.

Cornhill, and its vicinity, had often been a prey to fire, in a great degree, as its old inhabitants can testify: but after the great fire, which many years ago, began where the London-tavern is now, and which raged with such destructive fury, that at one period I saw three out of the four opposite corners of four streets on fire at once, burning tremendously, and which had got to a great height before any water could be procured; a meeting of the inhabitants, on the subject was called; and as London is well known to be mostly built on a fine gravelly soil, it was resolved to sink a large well in the highest ground, and put thereto pumps of great force, water being sure to be found in abundance. Two very large bored pumps were so placed that several men might work at them at once, and which would (by properly damming up the several parts required, or by handing the buckets full, by a double line of men) keep many engines supplied even at a considerable distance; and if there be a descent toward the engines, it might flow in the channels.

It seems to have been one of the many foresights which too often are stifled in their birth, but which if attended to at the moment, might be of great future benefit; yet I believe that this well and the pumps, though formed near thirty years ago, have never been called into use for a supply at a fire. Were such plans conceived in the various wards or parishes in London, of what utility might they be; they might be ever in use for beverage as well as the other. Good spring water is a most useful article, and

the New River Company would do well to encourage all such works within the limits of their service; for I have often known the water turned off before the engines could extinguish fires, and this has been urged as a reason, "If we continue to supply you here, other parts will have none;" but by the multiplying of wells and pumps, very little of their river need be taken.

Next, every parish should have at their watch-house, as many leather buckets as could well be therein contained; and then, at the breaking out of any fire near, every watchman should take two, at least, with his lantern and staff. The names and residence of the turncocks should be painted on the wall, by the buckets. Attendance thus alertly, would often check the progress before the engines could be got to play. Every housekeeper should also have buckets according to his ability. The churches are generally supplied with them, and the sexton should have a fee for expeditiously distributing them. Every fireman should carry one with him, and by this means there would be an ample supply of water into the engines.

A proof of this want of water occurred in October 1807, at the fire near the bottom of Fleet-street, and at Bolt-court, on the 5th of November following, where no water could be got at the plugs, and yet large quantities of water were furnished by many of the housekeepers near. I was at one house which had three pails employed from their cistern and a pump, until the pump broke; and the persons who carried the water, not returning the pails, the servants actually furnished water in their saucepans and kettles; and one girl did the best she could with two ale-house pots, a quart and a pint—so earnest were all employed, and thus the fire was checked.

It is material that every engine should be worked once a month, whether at a fire or not, to see that it is in order; and certain men in every parish, at a small annual stipend, be considered as hired attendants and when employed, be paid by the hour, as the firemen are; and each should have a water-proof fear-nought jacket to put on at such times, marked with a number, and the name of the parish; it would distinguish them from the rabble usually attending at such calamities.

Next, the volunteers—to whom, in general, too much praise cannot be given, though on the business of this morning, a small

a small party of them had most wickedly gone into a house in Bow-street, and in lieu of protecting, had broken open, the wine-cellar, and drunk there so great a quantity of liquor, as to have been taken out very nearly senseless. These will of course be made a proper example of. In every former case, these corps have been particularly useful, in keeping the ground clear for a considerable distance, admitting no persons within their lines, but such as should convince them of the propriety of letting them pass, and giving free passage and safe conduct to the neighbours removing their effects. They could also be well employed in watching and keeping clear the lines of the hose.

In order also to cause an early assemblage of all persons on the first sight of a fire, the tocsin should be rung, a drum-boy should be every night in every watch-house, and turn out with his drum, and beat the call all round the spot. Links should be ever kept in every watch-house, and sent out to the plugs or pumps at the first alarm, and also to shew a light along the line of the hose to prevent persons inadvertently treading on them. Vigilance should now be "the order of the day." I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

London, PHILANTHROPOS.
September 20, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY, in obedience to a RESOLUTION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA, relative to PUBLIC ROADS and CANALS; printed in April, 1808.

THE general utility of artificial roads and canals, is at this time so universally admitted, as hardly to require any additional proofs. It is sufficiently evident that, whenever the annual expense of transportation on a certain route in its natural state, exceeds the interest on the capital employed in improving the communication, and the annual expense of transportation (exclusively of the tolls,) by the improved route; the difference is an annual additional income to the nation. Nor does in that case the general result vary, although the tolls may not have been fixed at a rate sufficient to pay to the undertakers the interest on the capital laid out. They indeed, when that happens, lose; but the community is nevertheless benefited by the undertaking. The general gain is not confined

to the difference between the expenses of the transportation of those articles which had been formerly conveyed by that route, but many which were brought to market by other channels, will then find a new and more advantageous direction; and those which on account of their distance or weight could not be transported in any manner whatever, will acquire a value, and become a clear addition to the national wealth. Those and many other advantages have become so obvious, that in countries possessed of a large capital, where property is sufficiently secure to induce individuals to lay out that capital on permanent undertakings, and where a compact population creates an extensive commercial intercourse, within short distances, those improvements may often, in ordinary cases, be left to individual exertion, without any direct aid from government.

There are however some circumstances, which, whilst they render the facility of communication throughout the United States an object of primary importance, naturally check the application of private capital and enterprise, to improvements on a large scale.

The price of labour is not considered as a formidable obstacle, because whatever it may be, it equally affects the expense of transportation, which is saved by the improvement, and that of effecting the improvement itself. The want of practical knowledge is no longer felt: and the occasional influence of mistaken local interests, in sometimes thwarting or giving an improper direction to public improvements, arises from the nature of man, and is common to all countries. The great demand for capital in the United States, and the extent of territory compared with the population, are, it is believed, the true causes which prevent new undertakings, and render those already accomplished, less profitable than had been expected.

1. Notwithstanding the great increase of capital during the last fifteen years, the objects for which it is required continue to be more numerous, and its application is generally more profitable than in Europe. A small portion therefore is applied to objects which offer only the prospect of remote and moderate profit. And it also happens that a less sum being subscribed at first, than is actually requisite for completing the work, this proceeds slowly; the capital applied remains unproductive for a much longer time than was necessary, and the interest accruing during

during that period, becomes in fact an injurious addition to the real expense of the undertaking.

2. The present population of the United States, compared with the extent of territory over which it is spread, does not, except in the vicinity of the sea-ports, admit that extensive commercial intercourse within short distances, which, in England and some other countries, forms the principal support of artificial roads and canals. With a few exceptions, canals particularly cannot in America be undertaken with a view solely to the intercourse between the two extremes of, and along the intermediate ground which they occupy. It is necessary, in order to be productive, that the canal should open a communication with a natural extensive navigation which will flow through that new channel. It follows that whenever that navigation requires to be improved, or when it might at some distance be connected by another canal to another navigation, the first canal will remain comparatively unproductive, until the other improvements are effected, and till the other canal is also completed. Thus the intended canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will be deprived of the additional benefit arising from the intercourse between New York and the Chesapeake, until an inland navigation, shall have been opened between the Delaware and New York. Thus the expensive canals completed around the falls of Potomac, will become more and more productive in proportion to the improvement, first of the navigation of the upper branches of the river, and then of its communication with the Western Waters. Some works already executed are unprofitable, many more remain unattempted, because their ultimate productiveness depends on other improvements, too extensive or too distant to be embraced by the same individuals.

The general government can alone remove these obstacles.

With resources amply sufficient for the completion of every practicable improvement, it will always supply the capital wanted for any work which it may undertake, as fast as the work itself can proceed, avoiding thereby the ruinous loss of interest on a dormant capital, and reducing the real expense to its lowest rate.

With these resources, and embracing the whole Union, it will complete on any given line all the improvements, however

distant, which may be necessary to render the whole productive, and eminently beneficial.

The early and efficient aid of the federal government is recommended by still more important considerations. The inconveniences, complaints, and perhaps dangers, which may result from a vast extent of territory, can no otherwise be radically removed, or prevented, than by opening speedy and easy communications through all its parts. Good roads and canals will shorten distances, facilitate commercial and personal intercourse, and unite by a still more intimate community of interests the most remote quarters of the United States. No other single operation, within the power of government, can more effectually tend to strengthen and perpetuate that union, which secures external independence, domestic peace, and internal liberty.

With that view of the subject, the facts respecting canals, which have been collected in pursuance of the resolution of the senate, have been arranged under the following heads:

1. *Great canals*, from north to south, along the *Atlantic sea-coast*.

2. *Communications* between the Atlantic and Western Waters.

3. *Communications* between the Atlantic waters, and those of the great lakes, and river St. Lawrence.

4. *Interior canals*.
Great Canals, along the Atlantic Sea Coast.

The map of the United States will shew that they possess a tide-water inland navigation, secure from storms and enemies, and which, from Massachusetts to the southern extremity of Georgia, is principally, if not solely, interrupted by four necks of land. These are the isthmus of Barnstable; that part of New Jersey, which extends from the Rariton to the Delaware; the peninsula between the Delaware and the Chesapeake; and that low and marshy tract which divides the Chesapeake from Albemarle Sound. It is ascertained that a navigation for sea vessels, drawing eight feet of water, may be effected across the three last; and a canal is also believed to be practicable, not perhaps across the isthmus of Barnstable, but from the harbour of Boston to that of Rhode Island. The Massachusetts canal would be about twenty-six, the New Jersey about twenty-eight, and each of the two southern about twenty-two miles in length, making altogether less than one hundred miles.

Should

Should this great work, the expense of which, as will hereafter be shewn, is estimated at about three millions of dollars, be accomplished, a sea vessel entering the first canal in the harbour of Boston, would, through the bay of Rhode Island, Long Island sound, and the harbour of New York, reach Brunswick on the Rariton; thence pass through the second canal to Trenton on the Delaware, down that river to Christiana, or New Castle, and through the third canal to Elk river, and the Chesapeake; whence sailing down that bay, and up Elizabeth river, it would, through the fourth canal, enter into the Albemarle Sound, and by Pamptico, Core, and Bogue, Sounds, reach Beaufort and Swansborough, in North Carolina. From the last mentioned

place, the inland navigation, through Stumpy and Toomer's Sounds, is continued with a diminished draft of water, and by cutting two low and narrow necks, not exceeding three miles together, to Cape Fear river; and thence, by an open but short and direct run along the coast, is reached that chain of islands between which and the main, the inland navigation is continued to St. Mary's, along the coast of South Carolina, and Georgia. It is unnecessary to add any comments on the utility of the work, in peace or war, for the transportation of merchandize, or the conveyance of persons.

The following table is a recapitulation of the distance to be cut out on the whole line, and of the estimated expense.

CANALS.	DIRECTION.	Distance. Miles.	COCKAGE. Feet.	EXPENSE. Dollars.
Massachusetts,	Weymouth to Taunton.	26	260	1,250,000
New Jersey,	Brunswick to Trenton,	23	100	800,000
Delaware and Chesapeake, }	Christiana to Elk,	22	148	750,000
Chesapeake & Albemarle, }	Eliz. riv. to Pasquotank	22	40	250,000
Total.		98	548	3,050,000

Communications between the Atlantic and Western Waters.

The Apalachian mountains, to use an ancient generic denomination, extend in a direction west of south, from the 42d to the 34th degree of north latitude, approaching the sea, and even washed by the tide in the state of New York, and thence in their southerly course, gradually receding from the sea shore. Viewed as a whole, their breadth may be estimated at 110 miles, and they consist of a succession of parallel ridges, following nearly the direction of the sea coast, irregularly intersected by rivers, and divided by narrow vallies. The ridge, which divides the Atlantic rivers from the western waters, generally known by the name of Allegheny, preserves throughout a nearly equal distance of 250 miles from the Atlantic ocean, and a nearly uniform elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Those mountains may, however, be perhaps considered as consisting of two principal chains: between these lies the fertile lime-stone valley, which, although occasionally interrupted by transversal ridges, and in one place, by the dividing or Allegheny ridge, may be traced from

Newburgh and Esopus, on the Hudson river, to Knoxville on the Tennessee.

The eastern and narrowest chain is the Blue Ridge of Virginia, which in its north east course traverses under various names, the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, forms the high lands broken at West point by the tide of the Hudson, and then uniting with the Green mountains, assumes a northerly direction, and divides the waters of the Hudson, and of lake Champlain, from those of Connecticut river. On the borders of Virginia and North Carolina, the Blue Ridge is united by an inferior mountain, with the great western chain, and thence to its southern extremity, becomes the principal or dividing mountain, discharging eastwardly the rivers Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, and Savannah, into the Atlantic Ocean; southwardly the Chatahouchee, and the Alabama into the Gulph of Mexico, and westwardly the New river and the Tennessee. The New river, taking a northwardly course, breaks through all the ridges of the great western chain, and at a short distance beyond it, unites under the name of Kanhawa, with the Ohio. The Tennessee pursues, at first, a south-west direction between the

two chains, until having reached, and in a westwardly course turned the southern extremity of the great western chain, it assumes a northwardly direction, and joins its waters with those of the Ohio, a few miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi.

The western chain, much broader, and generally more elevated, is known under the names of Cumberland and Gauley mountains, from its southern extremity, near the great bend of the Tennessee river, until it becomes in Virginia the principal or dividing mountain. Thence in its northerly course, towards the state of New York, it discharges westwardly the Green Briar river, which, by its junction with the New river, forms the Kan-hawa, and the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, which, from their confluence at Pittsburgh, assume the name of Ohio. Eastwardly it pours into the Atlantic Ocean, James river, the Potomac, and the Susquehanna. From the northernmost and less elevated spurs of the chain, the Genesee flows into the lake Ontario; and in that quarter the northerly branches of the Susquehanna seem to take their source, from amongst inferior ridges, and in their course to the Chesapeake, to break through all the mountains. From the Susquehanna, the principal chain assumes a more eastwardly direction, and washed on the north by the lateral valley of the river Mowhawk, whilst it gives rise southwardly to the Delaware, it terminates under the name of Catskill mountain, in view of the tide-water of the Hudson.

This description has been introduced for the double purpose of pointing out all the rivers which can afford the means of communication, and of shewing the impracticability, in the present state of science, of effecting a naval navigation across the mountains.

The most elevated lock-canal of which a correct description has been given, is that of Languedoc and the highest ground over which it is carried, is only six hundred feet above the sea. It is not believed that any canal has been undertaken, or at least completed in England, of an elevation exceeding 430 feet above the waters united by it. The Allegheny mountain is generally, and from observations made in several places, about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The precise height of the dividing ridge was ascertained by the commissioners, who laid out the United States road from Cumberland on the Potomac to Browns-

ville on the Monongahela, at 2260 above the first, and at 2150 feet above the last river. Cumberland, from the levels taken by the Potomac company, is itself 735 feet above tide-water. Although some more advantageous and less elevated places may be found, particularly amongst the ridges which divide some of the upper branches of the Susquehanna from the corresponding streams emptying into the river Allegheny, there is none which is not of an elevation much beyond what has ever been overcome by canals in any other country. The impracticability arises from the principle of lock navigation, which in order to effect the ascent, requires a greater supply of water in proportion to the height to be ascended, whilst the supply of water becomes less in the same proportion. Nor does the chain of mountains through the whole extent, where it divides the Atlantic from the western rivers, afford a single pond, lake, or natural reservoir. It may be added, as a general feature of American geography, that except in the swamps along the southern sea coast, no lake is to be found in the United States, south of 41 degrees north latitude; and that almost every river, north of 42 degrees, issues from a lake or pond.

The works necessary in order to facilitate the communications from the seaports across the mountains to the Western Waters, must therefore consist either of artificial roads extending the whole way from tide-water, to the nearest and most convenient navigable Western Waters; or of improvements in the navigation of the leading Atlantic rivers, to the highest practicable points, connected by artificial roads across the mountains, with the nearest points from which a permanent navigation can be relied on, down the western rivers.

Communications between the Atlantic Rivers, and the River St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.

Vessels ascend the river St. Lawrence from the sea to Montreal. The river Sorel discharges at some distance below that town the waters of lake George and lake Champlain, which penetrate southwardly within the United States. From Montreal to lake Ontario, the ascent of the river St. Lawrence is estimated at about 200 feet. From the eastern extremity of lake Ontario, an inland navigation for vessels of more than 100 tons burthen, is continued more than one thousand miles, through lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, to the western and southern

southern extremities of lake Michigan, without any other interruption than that of the falls and rapids of Niagara, between lake Erie and lake Ontario. The descent from fort Schlosser to Devil's Hole, a distance of four miles, which includes the perpendicular falls of Niagara, has by correct measurement been ascertained at 375 feet. The whole fall from lake Erie to lake Ontario, is estimated at 450 feet, making the elevation of lake Erie above tide-water, six hundred and fifty feet.

Lake Superior, the largest of those inland seas, communicates with the northern extremity of lake Huron, by the river and rapids of St. Mary's. The fall of these is not ascertained: but it is said that a small canal has been opened around the most difficult part, by the North-West Fur Company.

Five of the Atlantic rivers approach the waters of the St. Laurence; viz. the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Connecticut, the North, or Hudson river, and the Tioga branch of the Susquehannah. This last river will afford a useful communication with the rivers Seneca, and Genessee, which empty into lake Ontario. The length of the portage has not been precisely stated; and the general navigation of the Susquehannah has already been noticed. It may however be observed, that it is the only Atlantic river whose sources approach both the western waters, and those of the St. Laurence.

The three eastern rivers, afford convenient communications with the province of Lower Canada, but not with that extensive inland navigation, which penetrates through the United States, within two hundred miles of the Mississippi. No statement has been received of any improvement having yet been made on the Penobscot, or Kennebeck; and a very imperfect account has been obtained of some short canals opened around the several falls of the river Connecticut. One at Bellows' falls, in the state of Vermont, has been particularly mentioned, and is the highest improvement on the river.

What is called the North River, is a narrow and long bay, which in its northwardly course from the harbour of New York, breaks through, or turns all the mountains, affording a tide navigation for vessels of 80 tons to Albany and Troy, 160 miles above New York. This peculiarly distinguishes the North River from all the other bays and rivers of the United States. The tide in no other as-

cends higher than the granite ridge, or comes within thirty miles of the Blue Ridge, or eastern chain of mountains. In the North River, it breaks through the Blue Ridge at West Point, and ascends above the eastern termination of the Catskill, or great western chain.

A few miles above Troy, and the head of the tide, the Hudson from the north, and the Mohawk from the west, unite their waters, and form the North River. The Hudson in its course upwards, approaches the waters of lake Champlain, and the Mohawk, those of lake Ontario.

The works necessary to effect water communications between the tide water of the North River, the St. Laurence, and all the lakes, (lake Superior only excepted) are therefore estimated at four millions of dollars, viz.

Northern navigation to lake Champlain,	- - -	300,000
Western navigation to lake Ontario,	- - -	2,200,000
Falls of Niagara for a sloop navigation,	- - -	1,000,000
		<hr/> 4,000,000

Interior Canals.

Under this denomination will be included all the canals of which any knowledge has been obtained, and which are not immediately on the rivers opening communications with the western waters or with those of the St. Laurence, although some of them may be considered as extending those communications to more remote sea-ports.

Turnpike, or Artificial Roads.

A great number of artificial roads have been completed in the eastern and middle states, at an expense varying from less than one thousand to fourteen thousand dollars a mile. The labour bestowed on the least expensive species consists in shortening the distance, diminishing the ascent of hills, removing rocks, levelling, raising and giving a proper shape to the bed of the roads, draining them by ditches, and erecting bridges over the intervening streams. But the natural soil of the road is used, instead of covering it with a stratum of gravel or pounded stones.

Fifty turnpike companies have been incorporated, since the year 1803, in the state of Connecticut alone; and the roads undertaken by those companies are all of that description. Thirty-nine of those roads extending together 770 miles, are completed.

No particular account has been received

ceived of the roads in the other eastern states; but it is known that besides some of a similar description with those of the state of Connecticut, several of a more expensive kind have been completed, particularly in Massachusetts.

A greater capital has been vested on turnpike roads in the state of New York, than in any other. In less than seven years, sixty-seven companies have been incorporated, with a nominal capital of near five millions of dollars, for the purpose of making more than 3000 miles of artificial roads; and twenty-one other companies have also been incorporated with a capital of 400,000 dollars, for the purpose of erecting 21 toll-bridges.

More detailed information has been obtained respecting the roads in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

In New Jersey a turnpike road has lately been completed from Trenton to Brunswick. The distance is 25 miles: the greatest angle of ascent 3 degrees, and the road is nearly in a straight line, the only considerable obstruction being the "Sand Hills," through which it was necessary to dig at the depth of thirty feet, in order not to exceed the angle of ascent. The road is 36 feet wide, fifteen feet of which are covered with about six inches of gravel. A few wooden bridges with stone abutments and piers have been erected across the intervening streams.

In Pennsylvania artificial roads of the most substantial kind, have been completed, or are proceeding from Philadelphia, in sundry directions.

In Maryland, roads extending from Baltimore in various directions have lately been undertaken by several companies and are rapidly proceeding.

South of the Potomac few artificial roads have been undertaken. From Alexandria one is now progressing in a northwesterly direction towards Middleburgh. Another has lately been commenced from Richmond to Ross's coal-mine. But the only one which, so far as any accounts have been received, is completed, extends twelve miles from Manchester, opposite to Richmond, in a westerly direction to the coal-mines of Falling creek.

The greater progress made in the improvement of roads in the northern parts of the Union, must be principally ascribed to a more compact population, which renders those improvements more necessary, and at the same time supplies with

greater facility the means of effecting them. The same difference is perceptible in the number of bridges erected in the several states.

In the eastern states, and particularly Massachusetts, wooden bridges uniting boldness to elegance, and having no defect but want of durability, have been erected over the broadest and deepest rivers. In the lower counties of Pennsylvania stone bridges are generally found across all the small streams. Both in that state, and at some distance eastwardly, bridges with stone piers and abutments, and a wooden superstructure are common over wide rivers.

The want of bridges south of Pennsylvania, even on the main post road, is sensibly felt. One lately thrown across the Potomac three miles above the city of Washington, and which without any intervening piers is wholly suspended to iron chains extending from bank to bank, deserves notice on account of the boldness of its construction, and of its comparative cheapness.

The general principles of improved roads seem to be: 1st, The reduction of hills by diminishing the angle of ascent, which ought not to exceed, whenever practicable, 3 degrees and a half, and under no circumstances 5 degrees: 2d, A sufficient convexity in the bed of the road, together with ditches and drains, all which are intended to prevent the injury caused by standing water or freshes: 3d, An artificial bed of pounded stones or gravel sufficiently substantial to support the weight of the carriages in general use on the road, either for the conveyance of persons, or for the transportation of merchandise.

On the last point it appears from the facts already stated, or scattered in the communications received on that subject: 1st, That the stones ought to be similar in quality and reduced to the same size, which should not exceed three inches in diameter: 2d, That the preferable qualities of stone, rank in the following order—hard black stone, granite, flint, or quartz, blue lime stone, white ditto: 3d, That the stratum may be either of pounded stones twelve inches thick, or of pounded stones ten inches thick, with two inches of gravel spread over the stones; or entirely of gravel eighteen inches thick: 4th, That when the materials are equally convenient, the expense of those three modes will not materially differ, but that the rate of expense

pense depends principally on the number of hills and bridges, distance of materials, breadth of the road, and price of labour: and 5th, That the general adoption of broad wheels for the transportation of heavy loads, is necessary to the full enjoyment of the advantages expected from the most substantial artificial roads. On the degree of convexity and on the proper shape to be given to the natural bed of the road under the artificial stratum, a diversity of opinions seems to prevail.

Recapitulation and Resources.

The improvements which have been respectfully suggested as most important, in order to facilitate the communication between the great geographical divisions of the United States, will now be recapitulated; and their expense compared with the resources applicable to that object.

I. From north to south, in a direction parallel to the sea coast: *Dollars.*

1. Canals opening an inland navigation for sea vessels from Massachusetts to North Carolina, being more than two thirds of the Atlantic sea-coast of the United States, and across all the principal capes, cape Fear excepted, - - - 3,000,000

2. A great turnpike road from Maine to Georgia, along the whole extent of the Atlantic sea coast, 4,800,000

7,800,000

II. From east to west, forming communications across the mountains between the Atlantic and western rivers:

1. Improvement of the navigation of four great Atlantic rivers, including canals parallel to them, - - - 1,500,000

2. Four first rate turnpike roads from those rivers across the mountains, to the four corresponding western rivers, - - - 2,800,000

3. Canal around the falls of the Ohio, 300,000

Brought forward 7,800,000

4. Improvement of roads to Detroit, St. Louis and New Orleans, - - - 200,000

1,800,000

III. In a northern and north westwardly direction, forming inland navigations between the Atlantic sea-coast, and the great lakes and the St. Lawrence:

1. Inland navigation between the North river and lake Champlain, - - - 800,000

2. Great inland navigation opening the whole way by canals, from the North river to lake Ontario, - - - 2,200,000

3. Canal around the falls and rapids of Niagara, opening a sloop navigation from lake Ontario to the upper lakes, as far as the extremities of lake Michigan, - - - 1,000,000

4,000,000

Making together, - - - 16,600,000

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the Monthly Magazine, to reply to various enquiries; that I do not mean to publish a new edition of *Hygeia*, or *Essays on Health*. A totally new work will be substituted in the place of such an edition; in that I shall endeavour to point out what men ought to do, and what they ought to shun, in order to secure the sound mind in the sound body; as also what it is their interest to feel and think concerning our profession. My hope is to contribute to domestic welfare, and also towards the extirpation of that part of the routine which degrades and oppresses the most important of human arts. I have neither wanted opportunities of instruction, nor the inclination to profit by them. I have neglected no means of correcting or enlarging my own experience, which I may presume to have been more valuable for having set on foot, and for years superintended,

an institution of which it was the peculiar and leading object to bring together whole families, for the sake of making enquiries and comparisons, which should throw light on the rise and progress of our most formidable and insidious diseases.

I have now in hand a general tract for the use of the labouring part of the community; which shall be printed in as cheap a form as is consistent with legibility. This tract will be much in the manner of the *Good Advice*, which, by a very unlucky mistake in your last number, is said to sell for seven shillings in place of seven-pence.

The favourable reception of the said *Good Advice*, as it appeared first in the Newspapers, and afterwards by itself, has encouraged me to extend it.

Your's, &c.

Oct. 10, 1808.

T. BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I SEND you a table of vegetation and enflorescence here at Troston.

February 1. *Eranthis* (olin); *Helleborus hiemalis*.

7. *Galanthus nivalis*.

March 1. *Carylus flores mapulos protulit*.

3. *Bellis officinalis*.

Viola odorata.

Primula veris.

Tussilago Siberica.

4. *Papilio sulfurea volitat*.

15. *Lamium propureum*.

April 14. *Ranunculus ficaria*.

29. *Caltha palustris*.

Potentilla fragarioides.

June 16. *Rosa cynosbatus*.

THE SELLING OF WIVES.

As to the custom of selling wives in Smithfield, and in other markets, of its illegality there can certainly be no doubt. As to its origin, if it have any other than licentious grossness, I doubt the nearest appearance of an example for it must be found in the slave trade.

PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.

I STRONGLY believe the present state of Europe to be highly, and from most unexpected causes, favourable to peace, on honourable terms to all the contending parties.

But, if not content with the great and salutary prospect of seeing established the independence of Spain and Portugal, we must still cherish our old delusion, and imagine an opportunity of changing

the internal government of France, we shall probably be farther from peace than ever: and shall have converted a great blessing into an enormous aggravation of evil. It is not likely that three months, or even three weeks hence, the facilities of peace will be the same as at this moment.

MR. ASHBY'S LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

THESE were purchased by Mr. Deck, of Bury. I have seen the museum formerly with much pleasure. It contained several curious models, and many interesting gems and other fossils.

THE STEEPLE OF ST. MARY'S, BURY.

WHAT will be done with this beautiful tower I know not, being neither of the corporation nor town of Bury. Every one who is an admirer of ancient architecture, or feels interested in the memorials or vestiges of past ages, must regret the great destruction within these few years of beautiful and venerable works of antiquity. It is to be hoped, therefore, that before this tower be taken down two things will be ascertained by a proper survey; that it is in danger, and that nothing better can be done than taking it down.

I much doubt, whether in so considerable a tower, a ring of bells of no great magnitude and weight, can ever have weakened it by being put up, or would preserve it by their removal.

THE COMET.

I believe I have found the Comet, but with much difficulty last night, between the back of the chair of Cosiopeia, and the right-hand and sceptre of Cepheus. It is any thing rather than easily visible. As far as I can trust to a single observation, made with an excellent night-glass, but with no other apparatus, its place is thus.

R. D. 35° } nearly.
P. D. 20 }

If the Edinburgh statement was right, and my observation of last night, it appears to be tending toward the Pole, nearly in the line of the Equinoctial Colure.

Position and appearance nearly as under.

Deviation perhaps about 10°.

Light, very weak, rather stronger toward the centre; the appearance greatly that of a faint nebula: but I know of none in that position.

I have stated Polar Distance, rather than N. Declination, for an obvious reason.

son. The latter is found at once, being the complement to 90° .

I should add that a right line from the Pleiades, carried directly up till it falls into the south-east side of the Milky-way, brings the eye to the phenomenon. It was very nearly on the Meridian at twelve last night.

It is nearly in opposition to the ☉ and probably as far as ☿ beyond the ☾'s orbit.

I see nothing to support the idea which I wished to entertain of its being the Comet of last year. Your's, &c.

Troston,
October 20, 1808. CAPEL LOFFT.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some account of the late RICHARD PORSON, ESQ. M. A. and GREEK PROFESSOR in the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE.

"Sint hic etiam sua præmia laudi."

IT is the fashion to pay court to whatever is vulgarly considered either as great or noble. The demise of those encumbered with wealth, or bedecked with stars or titles, is announced with pomp, their memories embalmed with incense, and their names loaded with pænegyric. Their faults and failings are at the same time carefully concealed, while every semblance of virtue is ostentatiously brought forward, so that the recollection of the dead may become a subject of servile flattery for the living.

We are sorry to observe, and to remark, that it is otherwise, notwithstanding their superior pretensions, in respect to men of letters. A "green-eyed jealousy," with a few honourable exceptions, seems to pervade the whole fraternity. The poet criticises his brother bard with acrimony, the antiquary derides the collector of antiquities, and the historian reviews the historian with a splenetic envy of his talents. We have only to look back to the reign of Ann, the boasted Augustan age of English literature, to perceive the paltry arts, and the envenomed artifices made use of, even by the greatest scholars of that day, in respect to each other. Whoever is acquainted with the literary history of the present epoch, must also lament, that the decorum of private life, gradually refined into elegance, in respect to all other classes of society, seems to be forgotten in the communications which ought to take place among those who aspire at once to amuse and to instruct not only their contemporaries, but the remotest posterity. Meanwhile our illustrious men seem determined to wing their flight to ether, and better worlds.

The subject of the present memoir has just been numbered with the dead, and the renowned author of the *ENEAIDE-POENTA*, perhaps, at this very moment ceases to be reckoned among the living.* The ashes of Hurd are scarcely cold in the grave; and his antagonist, Parr, (now become a solitary leviathan in the ocean of ancient literature,) is fast declining into the vale of years. Let us at once cherish and venerate such names, if we wish to do credit either to our country or ourselves.

Richard Porson, a native of Norfolk, was born at East Ruston, in that county, on the 25th of December, 1759, and was the eldest son of a former parish-clerk. Seemingly destined to a humble station of life, he became, of course, the architect of his own fortune: had he been a worldly-minded man, the edifice erected by him might have been far more brilliant, as well as commodious.

In the character of this celebrated scholar, there was one grand characteristic feature, which predominated from his early infancy, gave a colour to his future life, and led, by degrees, to all his immense acquisitions. This was a most astonishingly retentive memory, at once extensive and minute, accurate beyond common conception, and a source of continual amusement to all his friends.

The history of the early part of this gentleman's life seems to prove, that if this quality of the human mind cannot be actually created, yet that it may be improved to an extent, of which in this felicitous instance the *maximum* has been nearly attained.

Mr. Huggin Porson, the father, like many of those who have not received an

* The writer of this article is proud to say with the great Roman orator:—

"Nigridium vidi; Cratippum cognovi."

early education themselves, was determined to communicate this blessing to his children, who consisted of three sons and a daughter. He himself was self-taught, for he had not begun his own studies until a late period of life; but he had perceived, in the progress of them, that memory was an *inlet* to every species of knowledge, and that without this, the task of teaching resembled the boyish practice of inscribing characters on the sand of the sea-shore. He determined, therefore, to pay particular attention to the qualifications alluded to; and it is eminently deserving of the attention of both parents and instructors to weigh, consider, and imitate, the singular means resorted to by him upon this occasion.

The elder Mr. Porson began "from the earliest dawn of intellect" to collect, fix, and concentrate the attention of his children. He commenced, of course, with Richard, the first-born, whom he instructed in all the common rules of arithmetic, without any of the usual references to book or slate, and following this practice with incessant perseverance and increasing success, the future professor was at length capable of *working*, by the unaided operation of his own mind, a question in the cube root, before he had completed his ninth year.

This astonishing power of intellectual effort once attained, the process, in respect to every thing else, ceased to be difficult. A regular, close, and intense combination of thought was thus achieved, so that in future life, while others looked constantly to the board for the figure, young Porson could solve a difficult mathematical problem without recurring once to the diagram.

His initiation into the alphabet was obtained by a double process, simple indeed (for every thing excellent is generally simple in its principle), but wonderfully efficacious. His father taught him to read and write at one and the same time. To accomplish this he drew the outlines of the letter with chalk on a board, and the compliant pupil instantly attempted and completed the imitation. As soon as he could speak he traced the alphabetical character with a considerable degree of precision and correctness; and it ought not to be omitted here, that this sedulous and worthy parent appears to have resorted to the ancient eastern practice of writing in sand with the human finger, traces of which are to be found in the Bible long before either the

indefatigable Mr. Lancaster, or the praise-worthy Dr. Bell, laudably introduced it into their respective seminaries. Taking great delight in imitation, Richard soon began to excel as a penman; the walls were covered with his delineations, and while yet a boy, without meaning any offence, he wrote what is called "a better hand," than any of the benches of bishops, or perhaps their predecessors, since the times of the primitive apostles. The period of from nine till twelve was passed under the superintendence of Mr. Summers, a village schoolmaster, whose humble powers as a teacher did not extend beyond his native language, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin; but here again, paternal interposition came in aid of the scanty means afforded for instruction; for the boy was accustomed every evening to repeat to his father the labours of the day in the exact order in which they had occurred, so as at once to strengthen both his memory and his judgment, by that habit of recollection in which he excelled his contemporaries still more, if possible, than in his attainments in respect to learning.

At length a rumour was spread abroad, that a prodigy, in the shape of a little boy, had made its appearance in the obscure parish of East Ruston. Among others was the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, the rector of the parish, a gentleman whose beneficence deserves high commendation; for not content with simple admiration, he determined to cultivate a wild plant, which, by being nurtured under his own fostering care, might expand its foliage in a richer soil, and exhibit all its yet unknown beauties to the day.

From that moment Richard Porson and his youngest brother, Thomas, daily attended Mr. Hewitt: Henry, the second brother, went one voyage to sea, and afterwards settled as a farmer. Richard's progress, in classical learning, to which his attention was now turned, for the first time, proved such as might be expected from a youth of this description; and after two years application, other accomplishments, chiefly produced by a memory tenacious in the extreme, fully disclosed themselves.

Being now upwards of fourteen years of age, the time had arrived when it became necessary that the further progress of this wonderful youth should be attended to. But without patrimonial fortune, wealthy friends, or opulent connexions, how was this to be effected? Interest was at the same time wanting

even for a scholarship at one of the great public seminaries, and at this eventful crisis of his life the least stoppage in the career of education might have proved fatal! To supply, however, all the deficiencies arising from penury, and want of patronage, a generous stranger stepped in, and like a guardian angel held forth his protecting hand. This was the late Mr. Norris, who, distrusting common report, insisted on a rigorous examination, which the pupil stood unappalled, and behaved so as to obtain great credit to himself. On this, the gentleman just alluded to, chiefly from his own purse, in part with the assistance of others, purchased to the amount of 50*l.* per annum in the *short annuities*, knowing that in respect to the duration of this fund, a portion of time would still elapse, fully sufficient for the completion of Mr. Porson's education; it was also imagined, perhaps, that an annual supply, determinable after a certain interval, would serve as a stimulus to industry.

Be this as it may, in the month of August, 1774, while still in his fifteenth year, and with a temporary provision of fourscore pounds a year, the subject of this memoir repaired to Eton. There, on the classic banks of the Thames, he was accustomed to mingle amusement with study, and frolic with the most serious occupations. There, too, honours awaited him that must have been peculiarly dear to a school-boy; and he was accustomed, indeed, at a latter period of life, to declare with a countenance animated by a recollection, perhaps, of the happiest hours of his existence, that he was noticed by, and even adopted as the companion of the young men of the upper form, for whose amusement he wooed the Muses, and composed a drama to be acted in their long chamber.

At this seemingly fortunate juncture, however, two events of an untoward nature occurred; the one prejudicial to his fortune, the other to his health; the first was the sudden death of Mr. Norris, his benefactor; the second, an imposthume formed upon his lungs. The former of these was in its nature irremediable; from the latter he found relief by a critical discharge, yet he recovered his health slowly; and if he escaped from a consumption, it was but to be subject during a large portion of his life to an asthma.

At the end of a period of nearly three years Mr. Porson removed to Trinity

College, Cambridge, towards the close of 1777; and his fame having already preceded him, he was received as a person of superior powers and endowments. Here again his memory assisted him in such a manner, that, like the admirable Crichton, of whom we have heard so much, and know so little, he soon obtained an astonishing proficiency in every branch of learning.

Attracted partly by accident, and partly by the genius of the University, he began to cultivate sedulously his taste for the mathematics, for which his mind was admirably fitted. He is supposed to have been stimulated solely by the prospect of a scholarship, the emoluments of which would have been not a little acceptable perhaps, considering his scanty means. But our student at length betook himself irrevocably, and with all the intenseness of study peculiar to himself at that period, to classical learning, a pursuit in which he soon shone with unrivalled lustre, so as not only to eclipse all his competitors, but reflect great honour both on his college and the University, the honours of which now awaited him.

In 1781, we find the name of Richard Porson, of Trinity College, inscribed as one of those who had obtained a Craven scholarship, he having been elected by the Vice-Chancellor, the five Regii Professors, and the Orator. In 1782, he received one of the two gold medals conferred annually on those who acquit themselves best in classical learning. In the course of the second year, but a little anterior in point of time, he was one of the *Senior Optimes*, and had also taken a degree as Bachelor of Arts. In 1785, he obtained the degree of M. A. and began already to be considered as an eminent literary character, in consequence of his learned notes and annotations to a Greek writer, who will be mentioned hereafter.

Anterior to this, while a Junior Bachelor, he had been chosen a fellow of his college in express opposition to the usual custom that then prevailed, which is supposed to have been departed from on this occasion, out of respect to his transcendent talents and acquirements. This distinction, the emoluments attendant on which did not exceed 100*l.* per annum,

* The amount is only 25*l.* per annum, and the restriction, in respect to residence, is so severe, that an absence of more than three months precludes the continuance of it.

was not long enjoyed by him. It is ordained by the statutes, that at the expiration of seven years the fortunate candidate must either enter into holy orders, or resign; but like some other great men, after the most deliberate investigation, he could not bring his mind to consent to subscription to the thirty-nine articles of the church of England. Accordingly, after long and painful deliberation, he determined to sacrifice his interest to conscientious scruples; this was accordingly accomplished in 1791, and when it is considered that his fortune was in a great measure still to seek, it must be allowed to be an act equally noble and exemplary. A lay fellowship might still have been held, without any impeachment of his integrity, but we have been told, "that the disingenuous conduct of an individual withheld him from that resource."

On this, with an impaired constitution, and a mind assailed, and perhaps a little ruffled by repeated mortifications, he took, as he imagined, an eternal farewell of his *Alma Mater*, and reluctantly repaired to the capital, where he still led a kind of college life, being, for the most part, entirely secluded from the bustle of the world, spending the whole of his time, partly in his own study, and partly in the libraries of his friends.

In 1792, he was, however, recalled to Cambridge in the most honourable manner. By the demise of Mr. W. Cooke, M.A. of King's College, who had held it during twelve years, the Greek professorship became vacant, and the learned candidate, after delivering a thesis on Euripides, was unanimously chosen by the seven electors.* It appears that this, instead of being, according to the design of the founder, an efficient office, is a mere sinecure, and seems intended to remain so; for Mr. Porson would have delivered an annual course of lectures in the College, had rooms been allowed for that purpose!

Three years after this, he determined to settle in life, and accordingly, in 1795, married Mrs. Lunan, formerly Miss Perry, a lady born in Aberdeen, and sister to the editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which paper Mr. Porson is sup-

posed to have occasionally enriched with the lucubrations of his leisure hours.

After passing many years in a sedentary kind of life, but little favourable to his health, sometimes at his chambers in Cambridge, and sometimes in town, the professor was at length elected principal librarian of the London Institution, a choice which reflects great honour on the liberality and discernment of the managers. From that time he resided chiefly at their house in the city, and indeed died there.

After this narrative of the life of Mr. Porson, which has been purposely kept unbroken, we shall attempt a summary of his literary labours. These actually commenced at an early period, but were first made known to the public while he was still an under-graduate, in 1785, by the republication of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, originally edited by Hutchinson at Oxford. To this work, by turns undertaken by members of the two rival universities, the attention of the learned world was of course turned, and he added notes, but without affixing his name to them: they relate chiefly to MSS. of which Hutchinson was either ignorant, or negligent.* Those marked W. have been assigned to Mr. Whiter, the author of the *Etymologicum Magnum*.

In 1790, a new edition of the very learned work, entitled "Emendationes in Suidam et Hesychium, & alios Lexicographos Græcos," was published at the Clarendon press. To this the professor subjoined some critical notes, which were termed "Notæ breves, ad Toupii Emendationes in Suidam," and "Notæ in Curas novissimas." These were never publicly acknowledged, any further than by the initials† of the learned Grecian.

In the course of the same year, in which Mr. Porson thus stood forward as an editor, he distinguished himself by his celebrated controversial work, which was the first that extended his reputation beyond the bounds of his own and the sister Universities, and spread his fame not only throughout Great Britain, but also over the continent of Europe. It will be easily supposed that we now allude to the "Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis, in answer to his Defence of the Three hea-

* Doctors of all faculties are excluded from this office, which is more honourable than profitable, being 40l per annum nominally, but in truth only 32l. It was founded by Henry VIII. in 1540; the names of Franklin and Lort are to be found among Mr. Porson's predecessors.

* They are introduced by a remarkable preface, beginning "Lectori, si quæritur"

† A. R. P. C. S. S. T. C. S. [A. Ricardo Porson, Collegii Sacro Sanctæ Trinittatis, Cantabrigiæ, Socio.]

venly Witnesses, I. John, v. 7. This was his first regular avowed publication, and received, as it deserved, the hearty praise of Mr. Gibbon: for the author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was doubtless rejoiced to behold one of the most imperative of his antagonists thus humbled in the dust, "by the most acute and accurate piece of criticism which has appeared since the days of Bentley. The author's strictures (adds he) are founded in argument, enriched with learning, and enlivened with wit; and his adversary neither deserves nor finds any quarter at his hands."

In 1793, he disdained not the humble, but useful office of corrector of the press to a most beautiful edition of Heyne's Virgil. Prefixed to this will be found a short Preface, in which the modest professor disclaims any other merit than a few conjectural criticisms by learned men, together with addenda to the Index. This work was printed in London.

Mr. Porson was in possession of a copy of Pauw's edition of *Æschylus*, corrected throughout by himself. Having lent this to a gentleman, a surreptitious impression somehow most unaccountably found its way to the press. In 1795, a very beautiful small edition of the seven tragedies was published by the Foulis, of Glasgow: and Schultz, having afterwards printed another in Germany, added Mr. Porson's "new readings," to which he at the same time prefixed a short introduction, replete with respect and acknowledgment.

In 1797, appeared the *Hecuba* of Euripides, in one volume, 8vo. with many emendations from manuscripts, to which were subjoined notes, and a learned vindication. This work was intended, in part, to try the temper of the times, and prepare the public mind for the appearance of the other plays of the same author; two more, accompanied in the same manner as before, accordingly made their appearance in succession; and soon after the publication of the first of these, the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield issued from the press, his "*Diatribæ Extemporalis*," in which emendations are pointed out, and certain canons of criticism objected to, as not founded in propriety.*

* This controversy was not attended with the usual asperity of Polemics, for the learned Wakefield ends his "*Diatribæ*" with the following classical apostrophe:—

"Vade, age et ingentem factis ser ad æthera Trojam."

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He also published a new edition of the *Hecuba*, according to his own notion of the text.*

It now only remains to add some remarks relative to the manuscript copy of the Lexicon of the celebrated Photius, who became patriarch of Constantinople, in 857, and died after his deposition, and during his confinement in a monastery, in the year 891. This valuable MS. appertains to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was carefully transcribed for the press from the original, which had become nearly obliterated. After the incessant toil of ten long months, all the professor's labours were frustrated, by a fire that occurred at the country-house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Perry, at Merton, Surrey, in the flames of which the copy was consumed. Fortunately, he himself was absent, and having, from a point of honour, always carried the original along with him, it escaped destruction.†

It is no small proof of his patience and his industry, that on this occasion he sat down once more to the desk, and without a murmur, as we have been told, made a new transcript, equally beautiful as the former: we believe it was a complete *fac-simile*, and is now ready for the press. On this, as on many former occasions, the lessons of Mr. Summers, the village-schoolmaster, proved serviceable, as has been already hinted; for through his interposition, Mr. P. was enabled early in life to write a most beautiful text, by means of which he could produce at will an admirable imitation of the original author.

The time had now arrived when the professor was destined to bid adieu to a world, in which his merits perhaps had never been either sufficiently noticed or rewarded, but in which, nevertheless, he had a great number of friends, and a multitude of admirers. It has already been noticed, that the professor narrowly escaped from a consumption at an early period of life. In the spring of 1797, his wife, for whom he entertained a great regard, sunk under that disease, and he himself, after that epoch, was incessantly afflicted with a spasmodic asthma, which deprived the world of his labours during a period of nearly a dozen years. Amidst the crisis of this afflicting disorder, he was not only unable to go to bed, but ac-

* The professor has left an *Orestes*, completed for the press.

† In the same fire were irretrievably lost, a play of *Æschylus*'s, ready for the press, and several others in great forwardness.

tually obliged to abstain from all sustenance. This produced a general debility, which was followed, in September last, by an intermittent fever. On that occasion he had recourse to his sovereign remedy—abstinence—for he had no predilection for medical men, and but little faith in the salutary effects of physic. He might, and doubtless would, have recovered, had not two successive strokes of the apoplexy been superadded to the original disease, on Monday and Tuesday, September the 19th and 20th. He languished after this until the night of Sunday, the 25th, when he expired without a struggle.*

As a writer, Professor Porson affected not a flowery language. His observations abounded with critical acumen, and were conveyed in a style terse, pointed, and decisive. He knew his own powers, and always used them with effect. Never aspiring after pensions or employments, his character was manly and independent; he both cultivated and inculcated a love of freedom, and was ever a strenuous supporter of the civil and religious liberties of his country. To strangers he appeared shy, clouded, and reserved; but in the company of his friends, he was accustomed to unbend himself, and at times sacrifice to the rosy god. But this arose from the love and ardour of literary discussion, rather than the love of wine; for it was re-

marked that it was totally indifferent to him, on such occasions what he took, whether it was wine or table-beer, or snuff; whatever was before him he used indiscriminately, but he preferred table beer to all other liquors.

The enemies of his principles, and those envious of his fame, have endeavoured to convert an occasional indulgence, produced by a love of conversation, into a settled habit of debauch; but the charge is unfounded. In his person he was rather tall and thin; and his features, which at times would expand into a smile, clearly indicated his character.

On the demise of this eminent scholar, his College, by an unanimous vote of the board of priority, claimed the body, in order to be deposited in the chapel of Trinity, near to the ashes of Bentley, whom he so much resembled. It was accordingly removed on Monday, October the 3d, 1808, from the house of the London Institution, in the Old Jewry, where he died. The procession from London consisted of four mourning coaches, followed by six private carriages; the persons who attended him were his relatives and most intimate friends.

At half after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the hearse arrived at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was received at the great gate, and conveyed to the hall, where, according to the ancient usage, in cases where this distinguished tribute of respect is paid to a member, the body lay in state till five o'clock. At that hour, the Lord Bishop of Bristol, the Master of the College, the Vice Master, Senior and Junior Fellows, Bachelors of Arts, Scholars, and other Members resident in the University, in their academical habits, and in black scarfs, bands, and gloves, walked from the Combination Room, accompanied by the Chief Mourners, into the Hall; and after moving round the body, which was placed in the midst, they took their seats, the Chief Mourners being placed on the right hand and left of the Master. Upon the pall, several Epitaphs in Greek and English verse, the effusions of reverential respect for his high attainments and of love for his virtues, were placed, and afterwards read with the most sympathetic interest by his former Associates in Study. An Anthem was chaunted by the Choir, after which the body was raised by the bearers, and a most solemn procession was made round the great quadrangle of the College, from the Hall to the Chapel, in the following order:

* The body was opened in the presence of several medical men, and they have given a report, ascribing his death "to the effused lymph in and upon the brain, which they believe to have been the effect of recent inflammation. The heart was sound, and the pericardium contained the usual quantity of lymph. The left lung had adhesions to the pleura, and bore the marks of former inflammation. The right lung was in a perfectly sound state." This is signed by Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Norris, Mr. Blizard, and Mr. Upton. In refutation of an idle falsehood about the form of his skull, they add, "that it was thinner than usual, and of hard consistence."

Mr. Porson has left a sister living, an amiable and accomplished woman. She is the wife of Siday Hawes, esq. of Coltishall, in Norfolk; they have five children; the eldest son is entered of St. Benet's College, Cambridge. Henry, the second brother of the professor, was settled in a farm in Essex, and died young, leaving three children. His brother Thomas kept a boarding-school at Fakenham: he was an excellent scholar, and died in 1792, without issue—and his father, Mr. Huggin Porson, died in 1805, in his 76th year. His mother died in 1784, aged 57.

Two Porters.

Singing Men and Boys, two and two.

Mr. Willson, the Undertaker.

A Page. The Feather-lid. A Page.
Dr. Davy, Physician. Mr. Oakes, Apothecary.
The Rev. John Shepherd, Minister of Trinity Church.

The Rev. — Henshaw Conductor of the Chapel.

The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Master.

The body supported by the eight following senior Fellows, viz.

Rev. G. A. Browne	Rev. G. F. Tavell
Rev. Dr. Ramsden	Rev. J. Hallstone
Rev. Dr. Raine	Rev. J. Davis
Rev. J. Lambert	Rev. J. H. Renouard, Vice Master.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

James Perry, and Siday Hawes, jun. Brother-in-law, and Nephew of the deceased.

Junior Fellows, two and two.

Bachelors, two and two.

Scholars, two and two.

Pensioners, two and two.

Mr. John Newby, Clerk of the Chapel, and

Other Servants of the College, two and two.

On entering the Chapel, which was illuminated, the Lord Bishop, Chief Mourners, and all the Members of the College took their places, and the Choir performed an Anthem.

After which the Lord Bishop read the lesson, and the procession moved in the same order to the grave, which was at the foot of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton,

and surrounded by those of all the illustrious persons which this great and distinguished College has produced. When they had taken their stations around the grave, and the body was placed above it ready for interment, the funeral Anthem was performed by the Choir in the adjoining Chapel, during the most perfect silence of the auditory, and with the most solemn effect.

The service was then read by the Bishop with great pathos. The senior Members of the College who had lived with the Professor in habits of the most endearing intercourse for thirty years, and who had had the best means of estimating his attainments, shed tears of sorrow over his grave; and the whole assembly displayed a feeling of grief and interest, which bespoke the sense they entertained of the irreparable loss, that not only their own society, but the literary world had suffered by his death.

The following was the simple inscription engraved in brass on his coffin:—

RICARDUS * PORSON *
APUD CANTABRIGIENSES *
LINGUAE * GRAECAE * PROFESSOR.
ET
COLL. * TRIN. * SS. * ET. IND. * OLIM. SOC.
APUD * LONDINENSES *
INSTITUTIONIS * LITTERARIAE *
BIBLIOTHECARIUS * PRINCEPS
NATUS * VIII. * CAL. * IAN. * MDCCCLX.
OBIIIT. * VII. * CAL. * OCT. * MDCCCVIII.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

PHYSIOGNOMY.

A Nearly treatise of physiognomy was composed by Michael Scott, who flourished in the thirteenth century, and is mentioned by Dante, in the twentieth canto of his *Inferno*, as a notorious magician. It was printed at Venice in 1533, with this title, “*Physionomia la qual compilo maestro Michele Scotto a prieghi di Federico Romano Imperatore.*” The biography of this writer might be further elucidated, and his magical feats celebrated in ballads.

XANTHICUS.

Our calligraphers are so much at a loss for words beginning with an *ex*, that in their alphabetic specimens of penmanship engraved for children to copy, the most ridiculous abbreviations are recurred to, and the word *example* is written with an apostrophe *example*. If these writers read the Bible carefully, they

might have found the name of the Macedonian month Xanthicus (2 Maccabees, c. xi. v. 30) which was the second of the spring quarter, and the time for beginning public drills and exhibiting military exercises.

MISTAKE OF DANTE.

Dante in the nineteenth canto of his *Inferno* uses these words:

Alì Constantìn, di quanto mal fu matre,
Non la tua conversion, ma quella dote,
Che da te prese il primo ricco patre,

which Milton has thus translated,

Ah Constantine, of how much ill was cause
Not thy conversion, but those rich domains,
That the first wealthy Pope received of thee.

Two distinct Constantines are in this passage confounded. The first emperor of that name was indeed a convert to christianity; but he did not bestow on the church those temporal dominions, which

which are called the Patrimony of Saint Peter.

Constantine, the fourth Byzantine emperor of that name, was he who bestowed the sacred territory on pope Zechariah. This *ricco padre*, as the poet fitly calls him, subsidized Pepin of France, with the wealth of the church, to reconquer from Astolìo, king of the Lombards, the exarchate of Ravennah, the March of Ancona, and other provinces which had been usurped from the Greek emperor. For thus rescuing the heart of Italy out of the hands of the barbarians, Constantine IV. ceded to the popes of Rome the expedient jurisdiction and independence; and allowed them to nominate *the patrician*, or civil governor, of Rome. But this Constantine was no convert to christianity. He was born a christian. His nick-name Copronymus (which it is not more easy to translate delicately, than the name of a color once called among our neighbours *caca du dauphin*) originated in his sully, when an infant, the baptismal font during the initiatory rite, an accident, which put out of fashion the hitherto catholic practice of baptism by immersion.

Petrarch and Ariosto both repeat Dante's story; but it is surprising that Milton, instead of correcting them by his learning, should have lent circulation to their error.

RED SILHOUETTES.

The antients, as Pliny tells us, filled up their silhouettes with a red color. "Cinnabari veteres, quæ etiam nunc vocant monochromata, pingebant." This practice came from the east, and is alluded to in Ezekiel xxiii. 14. "She saw men pourtrayed upon the wall, the images of the Chaldeans pourtrayed with vermillion." The vases called Etrurian, which are adorned with red monochromatic figures, have been traced to a Greek, and might probably be traced to an oriental, origin.

FORKS.

In the ruins of Pompeii spoons have been discovered, but no forks; whence it is inferred that the Romans, at least before the accession of Titus, which was coæval with the suffocation of that city, had no such table-utensils. Nor is it known that at any later period the antient world ever adopted these instruments. Peter Damianus tells us (*De Institut. Mon. c. 11*) that in the year 999, Giovanni, a son of Orso, the then doge of Venice, married at Constantinople, and brought home a lady of

exemplary luxury. After describing the superstitious delicacy of her habits, he adds: "*Cibos quoque suos manibus non tangebatur, sed ab eunuchis ejus alimenta quæque minutius concidebantur in frusta; quæ mox illa quibusdam fuscinulis aureis atque bidentibus ori suo liguriens adhibebatur.*" Hence it appears that two-tined forks to eat with were yet a novelty in Italy in the year 1000. This lady who first displayed them at her table was named Maria, and was sister to the Romanus, who acceded to the Byzantine empire in 1034. Forks, then, are from Constantinople, and were probably invented there.

A TOLERANT PRINCE.

Ammianus Marcellinus gives this character of the emperor Valentinian. "*Inter religionum diversitates medius stetit; nec quenquam inquietavit; neque ut hoc coleretur imperavit, aut illud: nec interdictis minacibus subjectorum cervicem ad id, quod ipse coluit, inclinabat; sed intemeratas reliquit has partes ut reperit.*" Yet with all this sovereign equity, he was a staunch catholic, and professed that religion, under Julian, with some risk and loss of advancement.

SALT-CELLAR.

A salt-cellar, says Dr. Johnson, is so called from *salt* and *cellar*: in this case it ought not to mean a vessel of salt set on the table, but rather a cell underground where salt is stored. Probably the French *salière* is the real root of the latter half of the word, in which case the word *salt* is a superfluous part of the compound. We have many such tautologous combinations which give both the English and French name. Such are but-end, robin-red breast, wine-vinegar.

Why has it been esteemed unlucky to overturn a salt-cellar? This superstition derives from pagan Rome; where the salt-dish was a holy platter, in which the firstlings of the feast were offered to the gods, and which was usually ornamented with the figure of some divinity. "*Sacras facitis mensas salinorum appositu, et simulacris deorum.*" And again Livy: "*Ut salinum patellamque deorum causâ habeant.*" And Horace: "*Patrum splendet mensâ tenui salinum.*" And Statius: "*Exiguo placuerunt farre salina.*" To overturn altars and images of the gods, was naturally held ominous.

GAUDENTIO DI LUCCA.

That Mandeville wrote the History of the Sevarambians, is less certain than that Bishop Berkeley wrote the Travels of Gaudenzio di Lucca. This learned romance

romance is ascribed to him in Aikin's General Biography, on the authority of uncontradicted tradition. He owned it not, merely from professional decorum. It is no longer thought unbecoming in a bishop to have written a novel: the church has produced more than one Heliodorus: and in the next edition of Berkeley's Works, no doubt their orderly place will be assigned to the Travels of Gaudenzio. As in Sethos, the knowledge of Egyptian antiquity displayed is very considerable; but the character of the suppositious legislation is too extraordinary either for a model or a satire.

HINDOO MISSIONARY.

Among the catholic missionaries who visited Hindustan, Saint Francis Xavier was most eminent for his zeal, his observation, and his progress. Yet the inferences of his experience are alarming both to the cause of faith, and to the cause of tolerance. With the advantages of an idolatrous ritual to exhibit, he hoped for success only from compulsion. Padre Navareta tells us, he said that no Christianity would ever thrive there, un-

less the people were within reach of the musket: "Dezia el santo, que mientras no estuvieran debajo del mosquete, no avia de aver Christiano de provecho."

PENAL LAWS AGAINST UNITARIANS.

The penal laws against persons of the Unitarian persuasion might be repealed, without at the same time repealing the Corporation or Test Act, or taking away any important buttress of the church. One such penal law occurs in the 9th and 10th Wil. c. 32, which enacts that "if any person having been educated in, or at any time having made profession of, the Christian religion, within this realm, shall, by writing, printing, teaching, or advised speaking, deny any one of the persons in the Holy Trinity to be God, he shall, for the first offence, be disabled to have any office or employment; for the second offence, be disabled to prosecute any action, or information, in any court of law or equity; and, for the third offence, be incapable to be guardian to any child, or administrator for any person, or to receive any legacy or deed of gift."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE COLUMBIAD.

BY JOEL BARLOW.

[Mr. Joel Barlow having at length completed his long promised Poem on the Discovery, Settlement, and Social Establishment of America, it has been printed at Philadelphia under the title of the Columbiad, in one of the most magnificent volumes we ever saw. The types, the paper, the ink, the presses, &c are American; but the copper-plates and their designs, are the production of the best English artists, to whom they do infinite honour. We shall introduce in our next Number a full account of this beautiful poem; but in the mean time we cannot forbear to insert, without delay, an extract from the opening of its first book.]

"I SING the mariner who first unfurled
An eastern banner o'er the western
world,
And taught mankind where future empires lay
In these fair confines of descending day;
Who sway'd a moment, with vicarious power,
Iberia's sceptre on the new found shore,
Then saw the paths his virtuous steps had trod,
Pursued by Avarice and defiled with blood,
The tribes he foster'd with paternal toil
Snatch'd from his hand, and slaughter'd for
their spoil.

Slaves. kings, adventurers, envious of his
name,

Enjoy'd his labours, and purloin'd his fame,
And gave the Viceroy, from his high seat
hurl'd,

Chains for a crown, a prison for a world.

Long overwhelm'd in woes, and sickening
there,

He met the slow still march of black despair,
Sought the last refuge from his hopeless
doom,

And wish'd from thankless men a peaceful
tomb:

Till vision'd ages, opening on his eyes,
Cheer'd his sad soul, and bade new nations
rise;

He saw the Atlantic heaven with light o'er-
cast,

And Freedom crown his glorious work at last.

Almighty Freedom! give my venturous
song

The force, the charm that to thy voice be-
long;

'Tis thine to shape my course, to light my
way,

To nerve my country with the patriot lay,

To teach all men where all their interest lies,

How rulers may be just and nations wise:

Strong in thy strength I bend no suppliant
knee,

Invoke no miracle, no Muse but thee.

Night

Night held on Old Castile her silent reign,
Her half-orb'd moon declining to the main;
O'er Valladolid's regal turrets hazed
The drizzly fogs from dull Pisuega raised;
Whose hovering sheets, along the welkin
driven,

Thinn'd the pale stars, and shut the eye from
heaven.

Cold-hearted Ferdinand his pillow prest,
Nor dream'd of those his mandates robb'd of
rest,

Of him who gemm'd his crown, who stretch'd
his reign

To realms that weigh'd the tenfold poise of
Spain;

Who now beneath his tower indungeon'd lies,
Sweats the chill sod and breathes inclement
skies.

His feverish pulse, slow labouring thro'
his frame,

Feeds with scant force its fast-expiring flame;
A far dim watch-lamp's thrice reflected beam
Throws thro' his grates a mist-encumber'd
gleam,

Paints the dun vapours that the cell invade,
And fills with spectred forms the midnight
shade;

When from a visionary short repose,
That nursed new cares and temper'd keener
woes,

Columbus woke, and to the walls address
The deep-felt sorrows bursting from his
breast:

Here lies the purchase, here the wretched
spoil

Of painful years and persevering toil!
For these damp caves, this hideous haunt of
pain,

I traced new regions o'er the chartless main,
Tamed all the dangers of untraversed waves,
Hung o'er their clefts, and topt their surging
graves,

Saw traitorous seas o'er coral mountains
sweep,

Red thunders rock the pole and scorch the
deep,

Death rear his front in every varying form,
Gape from the shoals and ride the roaring
storm,

My struggling bark her seamy planks disjoin,
Rake the rude rock and drink the copious
brine;

Till the tired elements are lull'd at last,
And milder suns allay the billowing blast,
Lead on the trade-winds with unvarying force,
And long and landless curve our constant
course.

Our homeward heaven recoils; each night
forlorn

Calls up new stars, and backward rolls the
morn;

The boreal vault descends with Europe's shore,
And bright Calisto shuns the wave no more,
The Dragon dips his fiery-foaming jole,
The affrighted magnet flies the faithless pole;

Nature portends a general change of laws,
My daring deeds are deemed the guilty cause;
The desperate crew, to insurrection driven,
Devote their captain to the wrath of heaven,
Resolve at once to end the audacious strife,
And buy their safety with his forfeit life.

In that sad hour, this feeble frame to save,
(Unblest reprieve) and rob the gaping wave,
The morn broke forth, these tearful orbs de-
sried

The golden banks that bound the western tide,
With full success I calm'd the clamorous race,
Bade heaven's blue arch a second earth em-
brace;

And gave the astonish'd age that bounteous
shore,

Their wealth to nations, and to kings their
power.

Land of delights! ah, dear delusive coast,
To these fond aged eyes for ever lost!

No more thy flowery vales I travel o'er,
For me thy mountains rear the head no more,
For me thy rocks no sparkling gems unfold,
Nor streams luxuriant wear their paths in
gold;

From realms of promised peace for ever borne,
I hale mute anguish, and in secret mourn.

But dangers past, a world explored in vain,
And foes triumphant show but half my pain.
Dissembling friends, each early joy who gave,
And fired my youth the storms of fate to
brave,

Swarm'd in the sunshine of my happier days,
Pursued the fortune and partook the praise,
Now pass my cell with smiles of sour disdain,
Insult my woes and triumph in my pain.

One gentle guardian once could shield the
brave;

But now that guardian slumbers in the grave.
Hear from above, thou dear departed shade;
As once my hopes, my present sorrows aid,
Burst my full heart, afford that last relief,
Breathe back my sighs and reinspire my grief;
Still in my sight thy royal form appears,
Reproves my silence and demands my tears.
Even on that hour no more I joy to dwell,
When thy protection bade the canvas swell;
When kings and churchmen found their fac-
tions vain,

Blind Superstition shrunk beneath her chain,
The sun's glad beam led on the circling
way,

And isles rose beauteous in Atlantic day.
For on those silvery shores, that new domain,
What crowds of tyrants fix their murderous
reign!

Her infant realm indignant Freedom flies,
Truth leaves the world, and Isabella dies.

Ah, lend thy friendly shroud to veil my
sight,

That these pain'd eyes may dread no more
the light;

These welcome shades shall close my instant
doom,

And this drear mansion moulder to a tomb."

LINES

LINES

ON THE RECENT DEATH OF A YOUNG
MAN, OF CHICHESTER, WHOSE NAME
IS DESERVEDLY RECORDED AS BEING
"TO VIRTUE AND TO GENIUS DEAR."

A STRANGER to thy sight, but not thy
worth,
O B*****! seeks the sacred spot of
earth
That hides thy bones, some gen'rous tears to
shed
O'er so much virtue, so much genius dead!
He need not boast himself the Muse's friend,
Who feels no grief at thy lamented end!
He is her scorn (unconscious tho' he be)
Who heaves no sigh of sympathy for thee!
But how shall I (the meanest of her train)
Record thy merit in sufficient strain?
I who ne'er paus'd at thy harmonious tongue,
Nor on thine arm in social converse hung?
Who ne'er sat trembling o'er thy sickly bed
A sad spectator, by affection led,
As some have done, 'till Death, with vengeance
rude
Thy feeble frame, but not thy faith sub-
dued?
Yet doth my kindred heart towards thee
bear
Sweet fellowship, and hold thy mem'ry
dear;
Dear by each tie that can its truth engage,
Soft piety, and wit's attemper'd rage;
For I have heard (whilst zeal my bosom
fir'd),
The sacred themes* that thy pure soul in-
spir'd,
Themes that alike cou'd heav'nly peace dis-
pense,
Or rouse to ecstasy the charmed sense.
My heart has kindled with devotion's flame,
To hear thee celebrate thy maker's name
In hymns of love—has joy'd to mark
around
An equal warmth in ev'ry breast abound,
And triumph in an universal sound. }
Much praise to him, who with true virtue
blest,
Inspires that virtue in another's breast;
Who through sweet Poesy's delightful road
Thus leads the captive soul to dwell with
God.
He shall not lose his well-deserved prize,
His crown of endless glory in the skies,
Who, zealous in religion's holy cause,
Thus tempts th' unwary soul, and from it
draws
Each grov'ling thought and passion harbour'd
there,
To scenes of purer joy more worthy of its care.
That praise is thine, O thou of early
doom!
And thine that sure reward, if yet the
tomb

* He wrote several hymns in a collection
lately published, which are equally admired
for their piety and poetry.

Deceive not, and the voice of him who died
That we might live—our Saviour and our
guide.

Oh! happy art thou, if with rev'rence due
Thou hast believ'd that voice—that voice is
true!

And that thou hast, the strain that now I
hear

(That still bespeaks thy spirit hov'ring near)
Declares aloud, for in that sacred sound
What love, what hope, what confidence,
abound!

Then I will weep no more—thou art not
gone,

But hast thy nature chang'd—'tis I alone
Am mortal still, whose uninstructed sight
Perceives thee not amid this grosser light.

Oh! cou'd it grasp thee in its farthest
range,

That I might contemplate thy wond'rous
change,

Then shou'd my soul its secret joy disclose,
To see thee smiling in serene repose,
Thee, happier in the thought of former
woes! }

But no—it cannot be—Death stands be-
tween,

A dismal shade, and intercepts the scene.
Here then we leave thee 'till the gloom be
past

That veils our sight—the day will dawn at
last;

When those now sever'd from thy fond em-
brace,

Will reunite, and grief to joy give place.

ELEGY,

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN
WOOLWICH WARREN, ON THE DEATH
OF A FELLOW-SOLDIER.

'TIS now the pensive hour of early night!
The moon-beam glistens on the passing
wave!

Around the bat revolves his whirling flight;
And watch-words hoarsely break a silence
of the grave.

Save where in feeble gusts the hollow wind
Bears to the heart the seaman's hollow
cry!

And hark! (sweet music to the wistful
mind!)

The distant plaintive chimes in solemn
pauses die.

Hapless the day, when fraught with cruel
speed

Relentless fate the warrior's eyelids clos'd!
Unknown, unvail'd he fell; and doomed to
bleed,

Far from the shores belov'd, where every
wish repos'd;

Far from that widow'd bed, where dreams of
tright

Embitter'd joys, that hope presented still:
Far from those eyes, that wak'd so oft at
night,

Dim with a fervent tear, that wept some
presag'd ill.

Here

Here first at early morn, with jocund air,
His smile contagious soften'd every pain :
His lightsome whistle banish'd peevish care
And spoke the merry heart, and well-con-
tented swain

The iron load of toil on him was light,
And laughing stars did at his birth pre-
side ;

He mock'd the terrors of destructive fight,
And bless'd the glorious day, when first his
zeal was tried.

Whether by duty call'd he trod the *waste,
Where the dread thunder of the mortar
flies ;

Or, speeding homewards with paternal haste
The busy crowded hearth illum'd the
parent's eyes.

Tranquil his soul.—At night the busy hum
Of garbling infants stunn'd the cricket's
song :

Some on his knee he toss'd ; while proudly
some

Strutted the house, with sword and bay-
onet along.

Again the wonted tale of former days

Fix'd the fond ear of his complacent wife ;
As still she heard, thro' many a wordy maze,
The thousand hair-breadth hazards of her
husband's life.

She fear'd not yet the luckless cast of fate,
Nor dream'd of future grief and helpless
need :

She heard him many a comrade's death re-
late

But little thought she then, his own so
soon decreed.

On foreign plains he lies ! the wint'ry wind
Wails thro' the thorn o'er his sepulchral
sod ;—

His bones these arms in their lone cell con-
fin'd :

With patriot's spirits flown, his soul awaits
her God !

A. B. E.

LINES ON EPPING FOREST.

Man loves the forest.—*Gisborne.*

HAIL awful thickets, dark umbrageous
bowers,

Spangled with morning mist, ye tangled woods
Where Nature ever gay spontaneous reigns,
In wild luxuriance throwing from her lap !
Ambrosial fragrance in the humid air !

To you I flee ; your deep embowering shades,
Where thoughtful Silence builds her halcyon
throne

Invite my wan'dring steps. Each woody
glade

Teems with new life, as the light sunbeams
float

Across the shade, rousing the timid deer
From their green bed, while on the whisper-
ing breeze,

The distant sheepbell swells its wavering
sounds.

Yon broom-clad vale spreads out the sweetest
flowers

That gem the mossy bank, the primrose
pale

Expands its modest bud, and violet ting'd
With deepest purple and concealed beneath

The briery copse, the lily of the vale

Its peerless head upraises ; cowslips fair

Sprinkle the upland lawn, and every bush

Echoes with melody. Thus balmy morn

Quick passes, and the sun on high serene

Darts wide his rays, pierces the forest
gloom,

And beams a brighter lustre. The gay fly,

In beauty's tints arrayed, sips every sweet,

And in his smile rejoices till the hand

Of some rude stripling robs it of its charms,

And then to death consigns it. Now no
sound

Disturbs the peaceful quiet of the grove,

But the low whisperings of the mournful
trees

That rustle o'er my head, as 'neath re-
clin'd,

I view their shaggy trunks incrust'd o'er

By mouldering Time, where myriad insects lie

Enwapt in embryo shade. The parting
clouds

Fly through the air and shew the orb of day,

Shrin'd in majestic splendour. How his rays

Illume yon tower,* dim-twinkling through
the glade

(There from its ivied bosom screams the
stare ;

The wild bee murmurs and the hooting owl
Seeks a still deeper shade). What scenes
appear

Amid the landscape. Here dark woods
ascend,

Skirting the green hill's brow and half con-
ceal'd

By the grey mists that e'er amusive play
Around its tufted summit ; there o'erhung

By arching shade rich vales and meads arise,

Till in the sky the wide-spread prospect
fades.

The sun rages. Still direct he shakes

Still effulgent glory from his burnish'd
throne.

Now let me leave the forest's skirts and
plunge

Deep in sequester'd gloom, where frowning
oaks

Fling their black shade athwart the sylvan
wild.

Here let me wander rapt in thought pro-
found

'Till sober Eve her dusky pinions spread

And robe the scene with grey ; till the
young Moon

Ascend her silver car, and throw o'er all
A languid gleam.

J. H. WIFFEN.

* Woolwich Common.

* Epping church.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

FRENCH BOARD OF LONGITUDE.

REPORT on the MEASUREMENT of the ARC of the MERIDIAN from BARCELONA to FORMENTERA.

THIS Board having appointed a committee of its members to examine and calculate, with the greatest care, the observations relative to the continuation of the meridian in Spain, as far as the Balearic isles; they delivered in a report containing the following results of their labours:—

The new measurement reaches from Fort Montjuÿ, at Barcelona, to the small island of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. The extent of the arc in the direction of the meridian, from the signal-post of Matas to that of Formentera, is 315,552 metres. As the whole of it is on the sea, it was measured by a series of triangles along the coast of Spain, from Barcelona to the kingdom of Valencia, and joining the coast of Valencia to the islands by an immense triangle, one of the sides of which is more than 160,000 metres (or 82,555 toises) in length. At such distances day-signals would have been invisible: they therefore had recourse to night-signals, formed by reflecting lamps, with a current of air, which were kept lighted at the different stations from sun-set to sun-rise. The angles were measured with a large repeating circle of the workmanship of Lenoir, adding every practicable kind of verification. The triangulation was begun in the winter of 1806; that being the only season of the year when the weather is sufficiently clear for the observing of large triangles. At the close of the summer of 1807 all the geodetic operations were finished.

The latitude of Formentera, the southernmost point of the arc, was ascertained that winter by means of 2,558 observations of the polar star, in which they used one of Fortin's repeating circles with a fixed level. The greatest deviation of the partial series, from the mean of the whole, is four sexagesimal seconds; and this happens only twice in a contrary direction. In all the other series the extreme aberration is two seconds. These deviations are the same that Bradley found in his researches on the mutation, in making observations near the zenith with large sectors. They seem to be owing to the variety of refractions produced by the changing forms of the layers of

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clouds. But from their smallness we may confidently conclude, that the latitude laid down from a mean of all the observations is exact.

This latitude in decimal degrees, or in grades, is - 42,961777

That of Dunkirk, observed by Delambre, and laid down only from the observations of the polar star, is - 56,760652

Difference, or arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Formentera - 13,744875

By means of these results we may verify the metre which serves as the unit of mensuration. The metre adopted by the laws of France is equal to 443 $\frac{296}{1000}$ lines of the toise of Peru, taken at 10 $^{\circ}$ of the centesimal thermometer. This length was determined according to the first measurement by Méchain and Delambre of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona; and they supposed it equal to a quarter of the terrestrial meridian, considered as an elliptic. If the earth were exactly of a spherical form, every decimal degree, or every grade, would contain 100,000 metres; and thus, if the celestial arc measured, be multiplied by 100,000, we should obtain the distance from Dunkirk to Formentera in metres—which would be 1374487,50.

But the flattened form of the earth renders it somewhat less. To calculate the correction thence resulting, we shall suppose the flattening to be $\frac{1}{315}$, which is given by the theory of the moon. This evaluation is the most probable of all, because it belongs to the whole of the earth's figure, independent of its small irregularities, which disappear at the distance where the moon is placed. We thus find that 48,37 metres must be deducted from the arc, and the result will be the real distance between Dunkirk and Formentera on the spheroid, viz. 1374439,13

According to the measurement of the triangles the distance is - 1374438,72

Difference - ,041

That there should be so small an error in so large an arc is truly astonishing; as it is far less than might reasonably be attributed to unavoidable errors in the observations. It might have been forty or fifty times more considerable, without any sensible inconvenience thence resulting in the nicest operations of the arts. On calculating what would have been

Z z

been the length of the metre, according to the dates, we find—

Length of the metre in the sphere - - - - - lines	443,27940
Correction resulting from the flattened form of the earth	0,0156,0
	<hr/> 443,29500

This result differs only $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a line from the legal metre founded upon the first measurement between Dunkirk and Barcelona; consequently, if the legislature had waited till the conclusion of the whole operation, the length of the metre would have been only $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a line less; but this quantity is quite imperceptible; and if we would find it to the nicest exactness by measurement, it would be necessary to make a vast number of experiments with the most perfect instruments. Neglecting this insensible difference, it is very satisfactory to see the legal metre so well confirmed by the whole operation; the influence of the flattened form of the earth being no more than equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a line; and the element derived from the theory of the moon would seem to be as exact, perhaps more so, than the geodesic operations themselves.

The metre calculated from the figure of the earth is connected with the variations of gravity. It is therefore interesting to know the relation which the metre bears to the length of a second-pendulum, as it would be sufficient for recovering the standard if it should be lost. The knowledge thereof is equally useful for the theory of the earth. The pendulum was, therefore, examined with great care at Formentera; and the observations have been examined and calculated by a committee of the Board of Longitude. They are ten in number, and their deviations from the medium do not exceed $\frac{4}{100}$ of a millimetre, or $\frac{2}{100}$ of a line. The mean result of the whole give us for the length of the pendulum,

vibrating decimal seconds in vacuo at Formentera - - - metres 0,7412061
According to the theory of the figure of the earth, calculated from very accurate experiments made at Paris by Borda, we find it 0,7411145

The difference then is only $\frac{1}{100}$ of a millimetre, or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a line: which may be owing to the irregularities in the figure of the earth. It is intended to repeat the experiments at Dunkirk, and at the middle of the arc about the latitude of Bourdeaux.

The inclination of the angles on the meridian, and their azimuths are likewise useful elements for the theory of the earth; Mechain and Delambre had observed them on different points of the arc between Dunkirk and Montjoy. The azimuth of the last side of the last triangle was likewise determined at Formentera, by means of a great number of passages of stars observed with the meridian glass.

From the results stated in our report, it appears then, that the new measurement of the meridian in Spain confirms and gives additional certainty to the metre, by rendering it almost independent of the flattening of the earth. This arc being joined to the meridian of France, presents an arc of nearly 14 grades, lying at an equal distance from the equator and the pole; and in the different points of which the latitudes, the azimuths, and the variations of gravity have been observed; and which, on account of its length, its situation, and the exactness of the means employed, may be justly pronounced the most perfect operation of the kind that ever was executed.

The observations for the first part, as is already known, were made by MM. Mechain and Delambre; and for the Spanish part, by MM. Biot and Arago, in conjunction with MM. Chaix, and Rodriguez, the Spanish commissioners.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD COLEMAN'S, (VETERINARY COLLEGE,) for certain Improvements in the Construction and Application of a Horse-shoe.

TO the Patentee, the British public are under very considerable obligations for the improvements which he has introduced in the veterinary art. There are persons who are found to ob-

ject to the sums annually voted by parliament for the support of the institution, at the head of which Mr. Coleman stands: but these we may venture to affirm, are not acquainted with the advantages accruing to individuals; and particularly to the public in regard to the cavalry, from the money so expended. The various works of Mr. Coleman shew that

that he is not only a man of science, but that he is enthusiastically attached to his profession. The object of his invention, for which he has now obtained letters patent, is to prevent those diseases to which the feet of horses are subject, particularly that called the contraction of the hoof. This disease proceeds from the hoof being exposed to artificial and unnatural heat in the stable, or from the frog not receiving its due degree of pressure: hence we have a shoe invented to prevent the contraction of the heels, though the frog should not be in contact with the ground: this shoe is said also to be more firmly united to the hoof, than any other hitherto employed. Another advantage is, that it can be applied with proper effect by the most uninformed and ignorant smith, as the difference in this from all other shoes, consists merely in the inner and posterior part of both heels of the shoe being turned up, so as to touch the inner and posterior part of both bars, by which means the heels of the hoof cannot contract, or the shoe have the smallest degree of lateral motion. The length of the turn-up of the shoe should be sufficiently long to embrace the heel of the bar, and yet not to touch the bottom of the cavity between the bar and the frog. A bar-shoe may also be applied with a similar projection, to press against the heels of the bars. If the hoof is already contracted, the heels may be mechanically expanded a little by a pair of farrier's tongs every time the horse is shod, and the shoe applied so as to press with more force against the bars: but under these circumstances, the hoof should first be made moist by standing two or three hours in water, and the horse not used for a day or two afterwards.

MR. EDWARD MOORE NOBLE'S, (BIRMINGHAM,) for a new Method of making "Carbonate of Lead," or, as it is usually called, "White Lead."

By this method lead is taken in thin plates, or small pieces, and placed in a vessel that has some communication with the atmosphere; to this is added acetous acid, or a solution of acetite of lead, so that the lead may be partly immersed in it; to this is introduced a mixture of carbonic acid gas, and oxygen gas. The whole is frequently agitated in order that the carbonate of lead, when formed, may be removed, and a new surface presented to the action of the fluids. Another process is, that, instead of lead in a metallic state, the patentee uses an oxide of lead, containing such a proportion of oxygen, as will allow it to unite with acetous acid, &c. in either case the carbonate of

lead is produced, and the peculiar whiteness depends on the quality of the materials employed, and upon the excellence of the operation. The carbonate is to be separated from the mixture, and dried, in order to its being ready for admixture with oil. Sometimes it must be well washed to free it from impurities.

MR. JOHN CURR'S, (SHEFFIELD,) for Spinning Hemp for making Cordage, &c.

To the axis of the common spinning-wheel, made use of for these purposes, is annexed a small drum, made of tin, wood, &c. about twelve inches in diameter, and about twenty-two inches long; upon this a small cord, chain, &c. must be wound, of the length, at least, of the thread proposed to be spun, and by turning round the spinning-wheel, the cord, chain, &c. (which should be fastened to one of the spinners) will at the same time turn off the drum, and give the speed which the spinners must go. By different machinery, the cord, chain, &c. that points out the speed to the spinners, may be used and applied in a different manner; but what Mr. Curr lays claim to as his invention, is the cord, chain, &c. connected or applied in any way with the spinning-wheel, and the spinners of the yarns, which may, to a convenient distance, keep up a regular connection between them.

MR. JOHN HARRIOT'S, (WAPPING,) for a New Fire-Escape.

The Internal or Chamber Fire-escape, consists in having a fastening made of wood, iron, or other metal, in the nature of a small crane, or in the nature of a hinge to fix to the bottom, top, or sides of any window, or other opening in any house or building. At the projecting end of this fastening, there are two holes, through which a rope is to be passed. At one end of the rope an eye is to be spliced, or tied for the other end to pass through, which then forms a slip noose. The rope is to be long enough, not only to reach from the window to the earth when doubled, but to extend several feet more, slanting from the building; a small line is likewise to be added, fastened to the noose. This is all the apparatus wanting for the chamber fire-escape, and may be applied in the following way: the chamber fire-escape may be made to ship and unship at pleasure, and may be shaped variously; and being secured to the bottom, top, or sides of any window, or other opening, with the rope passed or reeved through both holes at the projecting

jecting end, the plain end of the rope is to be dropped, or thrown down to any person on the outside to take hold of, and to lower down the person to be rescued. Persons to be rescued have only to slip the noose over the head and shoulders, so as to draw the noose close just under their arms, and getting out of the window; any other person or persons below, or remaining in the room, having hold of the other end of the rope, may lower them down in safety; and then if more are to be rescued from the same floor, the noose is to be hauled up again, and the same process to be repeated as often as necessary. The small line fastened to the noose, is for the purpose of drawing the suspended person clear away from the side of the building when found needful. When there are several people thus to be saved, those who remain in the room may lower down the others; those first down may then lower the rest, and a moderately active person would find no difficulty in lowering himself down, more especially if the small end of the rope is again reeved through another hole or two, provided for the purpose in the sloping bar.

For the External Fire-escape or machine, for moving from house to house, the following description will answer. The instrument is formed on the same principle, though it may be variously shaped, made of iron or other metal to be fixed on the end of a pole, of a length proportionate to the height of houses in the neighbourhood, so that it shall reach and rest upon, clasp or take hold of, any window-cill it shall be elevated to. At the upper or projecting end outwards, there are to be two holes with a rope reeved or run through them, exactly the same as the one described for the chamber fire-escape. One end of the pole is to be fitted and fastened into the socket of the fire-escape, by which the fire-escape machinery may be raised full as readily as a ladder, furnishing a similar means of escape from without, as that of the chamber fire-escape from within. The lower part of the pole may be divided by a joint, so as to straddle and stand firm, and these legs may be opened more or less by a line to heighten or lower the fire-escape at the top, to suit the place to which it is to be raised; or two poles may be made to slide one up by the other, until the upper end having the fire-escape can be lodged on its destined situation; or it may be made in other ways to suit particular situations.

Another external Fire-escape, is on a

different construction, formed on the principle of the idler or lazy tongs; it is made of bamboo canes, or deal, or other wood, or metal, in slips of any even lengths, according to the size and elevation intended; five double lengths, or more or less, or ten pieces of eight feet long each, or any other length, are to be bolted in pairs together in the centre of each length, but so as to work easy on those bolts. The ends of each adjoining pair are likewise to be bolted together, one pair to another, until the five pair or other number thus bolted together, lie edge-ways one over the other. There must be two or more sets, or rows, of these bolted pairs of bamboos, slips of wood, or metal. These two or more sets are to be secured together, at any required distance, by bolts the length of such distance. To the four corners or upper end, a canvas or netting may be fastened, or a slight platform, which thus forms a top, to be raised up to the windows of houses where people are to be rescued, or help is wanted to be sent up to the chambers. The lower or bottom ends of the bamboos, or slips of wood, or metal, are to be fitted to and rest upon the bottom of a case, fixed on four wheels like a truck to move readily to any place when wanted. Until the platform or top is required to be raised to any window; the whole of these double rows, or sets of bamboos, or slips of wood, or metal bolted together to form one piece of machinery, will lie down close in the case, not exceeding two feet in height. But when a force is applied to raise the machinery, it will extend to a height not exceeding thirty feet, raising the platform or canvas, or netting top, either to receive any person from out of a window, or convey any person up to give ready aid of any kind. By raising the lower middle joint, or bolt that secures the sets together, between three and four feet from the bottom of the case, the top will be elevated more than thirty feet; a greater or less number of lengths giving a greater or less height. The power to be applied for raising the lower joint, or bolts may be various; it may be by the common rack and pinion-wheel of the timber jack, or by a lever, or by a common pulley, or by a rope round a roller, worked by a tooth and pinion-wheel with a winch handle. In either way the raising and lowering of the platform, or canvas, or netting top, is performed with the greatest celerity, by which people or goods may be saved; and may be applied to various other good purposes.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IT is well known that Mr. ROBERT KEER PORTER, respected by the public for his superior genius as an historical painter, went to Russia a few years ago with the best introductions. The war compelled him to return, and he has brought to England a collection of drawings representing the costume and manners of Russia and Sweden, and a Journal of his Travels into remote parts of the Russian empire. Altogether, the work will form the best modern account of Russia that has been published, and the most interesting and elegant book of travels that has appeared for several years.

We rejoice to inform our readers, that Mr. CUMBERLAND has consented to place his name at the head of a phalanx of Literati, who are determined to rescue literature from the tyranny and knavery of anonymous criticism. Without an exertion of this kind on the part of men of letters, all emulation and enterprize among men of genius and science would speedily be destroyed in England, owing to the unprincipled artifices of the writers in anonymous reviews, who impudently impose on the confidence of the public, and confound all, right and wrong, in their pretended criticisms. It cannot be too often repeated, that the tricks practised by anonymous reviewers, are little superior to those of advertizing money-lenders.

It affords us great satisfaction to learn, that steam has been already applied, in London, to warm some extensive manufactories. That of Mr. Oakley, the cabinet-maker in Bond-street, in which twelve coal fires produced but an imperfect and dangerous heat, is now effectually and safely warmed by means of one small boiler of steam, which is conveyed through those extensive workshops and ware-rooms, by numerous pipes. It is also so contrived, that the workmen heat their glue by the same pipes. This discovery cannot fail to be attended with the most beneficial effects in all large buildings, manufactories, hotels, &c. &c. as well as in private houses, where coals are dear, or numerous fires are burnt.

The Board of Agriculture proceed in their grand design of completing the County Reports, a work which will bespeak the magnificent character of the

present age. Thirty counties are now published, and less than as many more will perfect our knowledge of the whole Island. Berkshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Derbyshire, are all in the press, and will appear before Christmas. We are happy to say that the encouragement of the public keeps pace with the importance of the work, and the entire series are now to be found in every public and private library. But what is of more consequence to the agricultural interests of the empire, the intelligent landowners and practical farmers are every where emulous to possess one or more of these volumes; and country gentlemen in general are possessed of the entire series.

It is understood that the late victory over the French in Portugal was rendered more decisive owing to the first introduction of a new discovery lately made by a British officer, which far exceeds all other means of destroying an enemy ever made use of. There exists much confidence among some military men that the French armies cannot withstand its effects, and that victory will attend the British forces until the French are able to make use of the same invention.

Sir JOHN CARR's Tour in Scotland, is announced for publication in November.

The CHEVALIER DE BOISGELIN, author of the History of Malta, will speedily publish, in a quarto volume, embellished with thirteen views, Travels in the North of Europe, or a Journal of a Voyage down the Elbe from Dresden to Hamburgh, and Travels through Denmark and Sweden.

A Novel, entitled, Faulconbridge, or a Devonshire Story, is in the press, from the pen of Mrs. HANWAY, to whom the world is indebted for Ellinor and Andrew Stuart. Mrs. Hanway, brings her knowledge of society and her humorous severity in the proper period to rescue satire from the obloquy which the writers of personal scandal have brought upon it.

A periodical republication is announced, of that highly curious work the Harleian Miscellany; which it will be recollected consists of a collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining pamphlets and tracts, as well in manuscript as in print, found in the library of the first

Earl

Earl of Oxford, interspersed with notes, historical, political, and critical.

A new edition is in the press of QUARLES'S Meditations, called Judgment and Mercy for afflicted Souls. It will be a reprint of the first edition of 1646, with the errors of the press corrected. The introductory part will contain a Life of Quarles, by his widow Ursula; testimonies of his character and talents, with specimens of his poetry and prose. The whole will form a handsome crown octavo volume; to which there will be affixed a beautiful engraving of the author's head, from the original by Marshal.

The Rev. STEPHEN WESTON, has nearly prepared for publication the Morning and Evening Lessons, appointed for all the Sundays throughout the year, for Christmas and Good Friday; the whole illustrated by Commentaries in short notes, with an Index, in which, whatever may stop a learned or unlearned reader, is explained. To each of the books of the Old and New Testament, an historical introduction is prefixed, and analytical contents to the chapters. The work intended as a Companion to the Common Prayer-book of the church of England, will be neatly printed in a size adapted to the pocket.

As an account of the present state of the Clarendon press, in the University of Oxford, was given in our last Number, a similar account relative to the sister university comes in due order in this. The following books were published at Cambridge in 1807, and 1808.—*Euripidis Troades*, corrected partly from manuscripts, and partly by conjectural criticism, by Mr. Burges, of Trinity college; a third volume of a System of Astronomy, by Mr. Vince, Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy: the fifth edition of an Analysis of the Greek Metres, by Dr. Seale: a Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws and Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies, by Professor Vince: a splendid volume of Travels in Magna Græcia, with engravings, by Mr. Wilkins, relating principally to architecture: a translation into blank verse of Lycophron's Cassandra, by the late Lord Royston: a Treatise on an Error in Euclid, by Mr. Sax, of Trinity-college: besides a few prize-essays and single sermons. There are several learned works, classical, etymological, and mathematical, now in the press; some in great forwardness. The following will be published early in the winter: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental

Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore, with an Appendix, containing specimens of the most interesting works, by Major Stewart, Persian professor at the East India college, Hertford: the Choruses of Æschylus's Plays, intended to be explanatory of the Greek Metres, by Dr. Charles Burney: and an Etymological work, by the Rev. Walter Whiter, late fellow of Clare Hall. The University has purchased of the son of Hoogeveen, the following work, which, though printed, is not yet published: *Henrici Hoogeveen Opus Posthumum, exhibens Dictionarium analogicum Linguae Græcæ, cum Auctoris Vitâ ab ipso conscriptâ*; to which is subjoined, *Philippi Cattieri Gazophyaciæ Græcorum, seu Methodus Admirabilis ad insignem brevi comparandum Verborum Copiam, cum Auctario Frid. Ludov. Abresch.* Hoogeveen was the author of the well-known work, entitled, *Doctrina Particularum Linguae Græcæ.* It is also understood that Dr. Clarke, late fellow of Jesus college, who has already favoured the public with an account of the colossal statue of Ceres, has in the press a description of the other marbles, which he brought into this country, together with his Travels. The plan of printing by stereotype plates, was adopted by this University as early as 1805. Many beautiful editions of Bibles and Prayer-books, have accordingly been published, both in English and Welch, the plates having been cast in a foundry erected by the University for the purpose.

The Editor of Letters of a General Officer to his Son, on entering the Army, published under the title of the Military Mentor, is preparing for publication three volumes of Essays on the Art of War, and on Modern Military Tactics.

Dr. CAREY is preparing to publish, for the use of his private pupils and of schools, a Familiar English Grammar, intended as an easy introduction to the more difficult grammars, and calculated to facilitate the business of English prosody and versification.

A new edition, with additions, of the Dialogues on Chemistry, by the Rev. J. JOYCE, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. JOHN MURDOCH, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, known as the author of several elementary works on the French language, and as the early instructor of Burns, has nearly completed a work which he intends to publish by subscription, to be entitled, the Dictionary of Distinctions, which is to consist of three alphabets, containing; 1. Words the same

in sound, but of different spelling and signification, with which are classed, such as have any similarity of sound.

2. Words that vary in pronunciation and meaning, as accentuated or connected.

3. The changes in sound and sense produced by the addition of the letter e. The shades of difference being pointed out and noted as in Mr. Walker's dictionary. The utility of such a work in preventing errors in speaking and writing, is sufficiently evident.

Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER, lecturer on physiology, &c. has issued a prospectus of a new quarterly work, to be called the Archives of Universal Science. Of Mr. Walker's qualifications there can be no doubt. The grand object of his work will be, by giving in detail all those subjects which other Journals embrace, and by involving also all those other subjects of science which they do not embrace; to exhibit, either in valuable original communications, or in critical analyses of every work containing new and important observations, the progress which all the sciences and arts are every day making throughout the world; and further, also, by assigning, to each discovery, its place in a natural arrangement, to appreciate its value, and point out its influence upon the sciences, and its application to the arts.

Some time in January, Dr. REID will resume his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; in which course the diseases of the mind, and those of the body which are more immediately under mental influence, will be especially considered.

Mr. STACE is proceeding with his original Anecdotes of Cromwell, which will contain many curious and important particulars.

Mrs. GRANT, author of Letters from the Mountains, is preparing for the press Memoirs of Mrs. Cnyler.

A translation of BOURGOING's *Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne*, from the last Paris edition, will speedily be published in three volumes, 8vo. with a quarto atlas of plates.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription in one volume quarto, a History of the Horse, by the author of "Rural Sports;" containing directions relative to the breeding, rearing, training, &c. the race-horse, the hunter, the hackney, the carriage, and the cart-horse, for the different purposes of the turf, the field and the road; inter-

persed with anecdotes appertaining to each class: comprising also an account of the most improved methods of treating those disorders, to which the horse is by nature liable, as well as those originating from too indulgent, or too careless management.

A new Novel, the scene of which is laid in Greece, will shortly appear from the pen of Miss OWENSON.

The author of the Age of Frivolity, has in the press a small volume of Poems, consisting of Sonnets, Tales, and characteristic pieces.

Mr. GEORGE ATKINS has published a description of an improved hydrometer of his contrivance. It consists of a bulb, a small stem, with a cup on its top to receive weights, and a shank beneath the bulb with a pointed screw, to which is affixed a cup to receive weights or solids, when their specific gravities are to be taken. The instrument is accompanied with an accurate set of grain-weights. The weight of the hydrometer itself is seven hundred grains, and on adding three hundred grains in the upper cup, and immersing it in distilled water, at the temperature of 60° Fahr. it will subside to the middle mark on the stem, and will then consequently displace one thousand grains of water. It follows, therefore, from this adjustment of the bulk of the instrument, that each grain in the upper cup will represent one-thousandth part of the specific gravity of the water, or one unit in specific gravity, if that of water be taken at one thousand; and one tenth of a grain one tenth of unit, which is also the value of each of the small divisions on the stem; and accordingly when the hydrometer is immersed in any liquid until it sinks to the middle point on the stem, the specific gravity of such fluid will be indicated by the sum of the weight of the instrument, and the grains added in the upper cup. To accommodate it to the use of those who are concerned with spirituous liquors and of brewers, the inventor attaches a scale shewing the relation between specific gravities, and the commercial or technical denomination of per centage with the former, and pounds per barrel with the latter.

FRANCE.

A general meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of national Industry, at which M. Chaptal presided, was held on the 24th of August, for the purpose of adjudging the prizes offered for the present year, and determining the subjects

jects to be proposed for the ensuing. A prize of 3,000 francs for a loom for weaving all kinds of gold and silver stuffs, was adjudged to M. Jacquard, an artist of Lyons; to whom the Emperor has also granted a premium of 50 francs for each of these looms, with which he shall supply manufacturers. He has already received fifty-one of these premiums. Among the other prizes, were: one of 600 francs for improvements in combs for wool, and another of 500 for an improved method of constructing brick, tile, and lime-kilns. The society voted its thanks to M. Gillé, type-founder and printer at Paris, for having stimulated the industry of several engravers on wood, who had executed under his direction, a great number of works of that kind; to M. Reynouard, printer and bookseller; and M. Peyrard, professor of astronomy and mathematics, at the Bonaparte Lyceum, for having seconded the views of the society, by placing wood cuts, the one in his edition of *Morceaux choisis de Buffon*, and the other in his translation of the *Works of Archimedes*. The prizes proposed for the year 1809, are as follow:—For machinery for combing wool, 1500 francs.—For machinery for carding and spinning thread, 1500 francs.—For machinery for carding and spinning silk, 1500 francs.—For the discovery of a method of printing copper-plate engravings, in a permanent manner on stuffs, 1200 francs.—For the manufacture of cinnabar, 1200 francs.—For the encouragement of stroke engraving, 2000 francs.—For the manufacture of utensils of metal, covered with a cheap enamel, 1000 francs.—For the sizing of paper, 6000 francs.—The prizes, the decision of which is deferred to the year 1810, are: 1. The prize of 3000 francs for the manufacture of iron and steel wire, fit for making needles, and cards for cotton and wool. 2. That of 1000 for determining the produce of the distillation of wood. 3. That of 3000 for the best mode of constructing lime, tile, and brick-kilns, besides two inferior premiums of 500 and 300 francs for the same purpose. Two new prizes were proposed, namely, one of 6000 francs for the discovery of a process, for communicating with madder to wool the beautiful red colour of Adrianople cotton; and the other of 1200 for the person who shall exhibit a bureau made entirely of the wood of trees indigenous or naturalized in France.

A translation of the Rev. J. Gordon's History of Ireland, has just appeared at Paris in 3 vols. 8vo.

M. GREGOIRE, formerly bishop of Blois, has recently published a work entitled *De la Littérature des Negres*, being an examination of the intellectual faculties, moral qualities, and literature of the Negroes; to which are annexed notices, relative to the lives and works of such negroes, as have distinguished themselves in the sciences, literature, and the arts.

M. V. AUARIE, apothecary of Valence, has recently made a number of chemical experiments, on the saccharine matter contained in the stalk of Indian corn. The results deduced from this examination are: 1. That the stalk of Indian corn, cannot be employed for the extraction of sugar, because the expence would exceed the profit; since one hundred weight yields only two pounds of saccharine matter. 2. That this saccharine matter constantly retains the consistence of treacle, and is incapable of being crystallized by any known process. 3. That the gummy extract might be employed in medicine, as an attenuant, in consequence of its saponaceous quality.

HUNGARY.

A child three years old, the son of one of the members of the City Council of Brunn in Hungary, died on the 19th of July last, of the natural small pox, in consequence of which the Imperial police ordered it to be buried in the most private manner without the city, and its grave to be made considerably deeper than was customary; the parents are universally blamed, and even despised by some of the citizens for having neglected to have the child inoculated with the vaccine pock.

ITALY.

On the 25th of June the vallies of Montaldo, in the department of Sturia were visited by a dreadful calamity. At 11 A.M. a violent hurricane arose, which was succeeded by several shocks of an earthquake, and a very heavy fall of hail, by which every thing within its compass was destroyed. All the trees, together with a great number of houses, were thrown down; one hundred families have been reduced to the greatest poverty, and it is confidently asserted, that fifty years will scarcely be sufficient to repair the damages occasioned by this catastrophe.

A capuchin of Vicenza, named JOHN BAPTIST DE SAINT MARTIN, has invented

ted a very useful instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in unfermented wine, and showing how to extract it. This instrument called an *enometer*, has been examined by the academy of Sciences at Naples, who were satisfied that it fully answered the purposes for which it was intended.

In consequence of part of a mountain having suddenly given way, the lake formed by the Adda, in the valley of Ferriero, not far from Milan, overflowed its banks. The inundation lasted more than twelve hours, sweeping away several stone bridges, and all the produce of the fruitful plains in the neighbourhood of Ferriero.

AMERICA.

Mr. E. A. KENDAL has in the press, *Travels in Lower and Upper Canada*. The work, which will be illustrated with plates, is expected to form one volume quarto, and will be published in England about the time of its appearance in America.

There is also in the press at New York, the *Natural, Civil, and Political History of Chili*, translated from the Italian of the Abbé Molina, with notes from the Spanish and French versions, and a copious appendix, consisting of a translation into English heroic verse, of the most striking and interesting passages in the celebrated Spanish epic poem "*The Araucana*," by Don Alonso Ercilla. It will form two octavo volumes, illustrated with a map of the country. This work has obtained high reputation. The author, a native of Chili, and for a long time resident in that country, is eminently distinguished as a writer, and a natural philosopher. Whether considered in relation to its natural productions, or its civil and military transactions, Chili affords an interesting subject for the historian. Blessed with a most salubrious and delightful climate, with a soil wonderfully fertile, and adapted to the productions of almost every country, rich in mines of gold and silver; it offers to the naturalist a wide field of curious research. To the moral philosopher it also furnishes a subject still more interesting from the character of its original inhabitants, the brave and hardy Araucanians. Their gallant and successful resistance to the best disciplined troops of Spain, then in the meridian of her military glory, and their firm support of their national independence, exhibit a picture novel, highly impressive,

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and strongly contrasted with that of the other American nations. This work will also be reprinted in England.

A new volcano has made its appearance in one of the Azore islands. An interesting account of it is given in the following letter from the American Consul at Fayal, to a friend at St. Michael's, dated June 25th, 1808:—

"A phenomenon has occurred here, not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years; it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property. On Sunday, the 1st of May, at one *p. m.* walking in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the island of St. George's, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out about the centre of that island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibiting an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the 3d of May, accompanied by the British consul, and ten other gentlemen, for St. George's; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at eleven *a. m.* We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic-struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the 1st of May had broken out in a ditch, in the midst of fertile pastures, three leagues S.E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days it had thrown out cinders or small pumice stones, that a strong N.E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width, and three leagues in length; then passing the channel five leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater; the sulphureous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt approaching the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; and, as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide; by leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the larger ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it, in the middle of a pasture, distinctly, at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept

swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent; the force with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam-engine, multiplied a hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid bellowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small sea-port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before-mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyards in the island into a frightful desert. On the same day (the 4th of May) we returned to Fayal, and on the 5th and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen small volcanos broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava, which travelled on slowly towards Vellas. The fire of those small craters subsided, and the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day the large volcano, that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up prodigious large stones, and an immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island. This continued with tremendous force until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire (distinctly seen from Fayal) running into the sea. On that day (the 5th) we experienced that its force began to fail, and, in a few days after, it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about 3,500 feet. The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulina, and country-houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the farm-houses, throughout its course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few, however, remained in the vicinity of it too long, endeavouring to save their furniture and effects, were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The judge and principal inhabitants left the island very early. The consternation and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned, and, amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready-baked

bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats to bring away the inhabitants who had lost their dwellings. In short, the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn, and wine, is nearly ruined; and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country."

EAST INDIES.

The Honorable the Governor of Madras in council, has resolved that a reward of 5000 star pagodas or 2000l. shall be paid to any commander of a British vessel, who may import alive at Madras the genuine cochineal insect, the growth of South America. The following description of the species of insect, for which this reward will be paid, and of the mode recommended to be pursued for the accomplishment of this object, is published for general information. There is a distinction in trade of four kinds, viz. Mestique, Compreschane, Tetruschaie and Sylvester, of which the first is accounted the best and the last the worst. The three first derive their names from the situation of their produce; the last is found wild, and though perhaps superior to the spurious insect procured in the East Indies, is not considered as a desideratum. If either of the other three kinds above specified could be procured, it is suggested that the live insect may be preserved on the plant, during the voyage to Madras; but as the success of this experiment on a sea voyage must be precarious, every other practicable mode that could be devised, should be attempted for the purpose. The following is understood to be the mode practised by the Spaniards, for preserving the insect, while propagating its species, or depositing its eggs. The insects destined for this purpose, are taken at a proper time of the growth, put into a box well closed, and lined with coarse cloth; in this confinement they deposit their eggs and die. The box is kept close shut till the time of placing the eggs on the nopal. The animalculæ are so minute, as to be scarcely perceptible. They are put on the tree in May or June, and in two months attain to the size of a dog-tick. The mode of preserving the insect on the plant, should however also be attempted, especially as there is reason to doubt, whether that on which the Spanish cocculus feeds, be the same with the nopal andersoniana.

The committee for the improvement of Calcutta, have resolved to construct a canal commencing opposite to the head of Duggumtollah-street, on the eastern

eastern side of the Circular-road, and to be continued to the Salt-Water Lake; for the purpose of draining the eastern part of the town, the level of which is somewhat lower than the Western. The effect of this useful undertaking will be the increase of the value of the landed property, and the consequent building of villas, and the formation of pleasure-grounds in the country, between Calcutta and the Salt-Water Lake. This will necessarily induce horticultural improvements, so that in a few years, the aspect of the country, its salubrity and enjoyments, will be essentially improved.

The following particulars are given respecting the present state of Malacca. The fort walls at that place, were built by a colony from China, at least three centuries before the Portuguese obtained possession of the place in 1512. They are by no means so strong as has been generally supposed, but they serve to strike terror into the Malays, who have a superstitious veneration for them. Preparations are now making to blow up the works; mines are excavated along the side facing the sea, some of which are charged. Two were exploded with great skill and precision, on the 16th of October, 1807. The wall was completely overturned on both sides, with a very trifling explosion, and without injuring a building or a tree. The country round Malacca to the distance of eight or ten miles from the fort, is a pleasant and most productive spot. The rising grounds are barren and rocky, and the acclivities have been used by the Chinese, for pla-

ces of sepulture. Redoubts are also raised on the Bocca China, and St. Johnas. On the sides of the hills are innumerable trees of a variety of species, including the sepharce and the areca, or betel-nut tree; other fences of the fields are bamboo, rattan, acacia, &c. Since the English took possession of the place in 1793, the vallies produce rice and sugar canes, in great abundance, the cultivation of which, under a settled and permanent government, might be much extended. The revenues bring to the company 30,000 dollars a year for land-rents, taxes, and customs. The latter are farmed, and there is a considerable trade with the buggesses from Borneo, in the season between the monsoons. They also trade with Sumatra, Rhio, and many of the rivers of the Peninsula, both to the east and west, and have frequent communications with Java; whence they import teak-wood, pepper, and other productions. They procure spars fit for masts from Stack and Arroes, but these growing in a low, marshy country, are of inferior quality. In the river which runs close by the walls of the fort, small vessels of 120 tons have been built. They have good timber including what they procure from Samarang and Java, and skilful carpenters. Under the lee of the island nearest to the fort, there is a kind of harbour, where in the south west monsoon, they can carry and secure vessels drawing 16 feet. The cultivators, sugar-makers, distillers, and farmers of the customs are Chinese.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE of George Morland; by Collins, 5s.

CHEMISTRY.

A Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, with its application to the Arts and Manufactures, and to the Explanation of the Phenomena of Nature, including throughout the latest Discoveries, and the present State of Knowledge on these Subjects; by William Nicholson, Bro. with plates and numerous tables. 21s.

EDUCATION.

The First Catechism for Children, containing Common Things necessary to be known, and adapted to the Capacity and Curiosity of Children between Four and Ten years of Age; by the Rev. David Blair, A. M. 9d.

HISTORY.

The Chronicle of the Cid Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the Campeador. From the Spanish; by Robert Southey, 4to. 1l. 15s.

LAW.

A short View of Legal Bibliography, containing

taining Critical Observations on the Authority of Reporters and other Law Writers; by Richard Whalley Bridgeman, esq. 8s.

A Catalogue of Modern Law Books, arranged in a perspicuous Method; corrected to Hilary Term, 1808. 3s.

MEDICINE.

Observations on the Egyptian Ophthalmia, and Ophthalmia Purulenta as it has appeared in England; by William Thomas, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Veteran Battalion. 2s. 6d.

A Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, for the special use of the Clergy, Heads of Families, and young Practitioners in Medicine; by Richard Reece, M. D. royal 8vo. 18s.

Remarks on the Frequency and Fatality of different Diseases, particularly on the progressive increase of Consumption, with Observations on the influence of the Seasons on Mortality; by William Woolcombe, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

An Exposure and Refutation of various Misrepresentations published by Dr. M'Gregor and Dr. Jackson in Three Letters, to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, interspersed with Facts and Observations concerning Military Hospitals and Medical Arrangements for Armies. By E. N. Bancroft, M. D. 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Views of the Writer in excusing the Office of Sheriff; with an Appendix, containing Letters and official Documents; by Sir Richard Phillips, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. 8vo. 4s.

The Objections to the Appointment of his Royal Highness, the Duke of York to the Command of the British Army in Spain briefly answered. 2s.

Advice to young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind and the Conduct of Life; by Thomas Broadhurst. 4s. 6d.

Phrodisia, or Observations on the Means of promoting Conjugal Happiness, with an Account of the Cestus of Health and Vigor; invented by the Physician to the late Mahommed Ali Kawn, Nabob of the Carnatic. 1s.

The Lady's Toilet, containing a critical Examination of the nature of Beauty, of the Causes by which it is impaired, and Instructions for preserving it to advanced Age, Directions for dressing with Taste and Elegance, and Receipts for all the best and most harmless Cosmetics proper for a Lady's Use. Royal 18mo. 9s.

A List of all the Duties payable after October 10, 1808, under the Management of the Stamp Commissioners in Great Britain, 2s. or on a whole sheet. 1s. 6d.

A detailed Statement of the Losses of the several Performers of Covent Garden Theatre in the late Fire. To which is added the Examination before the Magistrates relative to its Origin; with the Charge of the Coroner to the Jury. 2s.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Convent of St. Marc, 4 vols.

Gabriel Forrester, or the Deserted Son, 4 vols. 11. 1s.

The Witch of Ravensworth; by Mr. Brewer, 2 vols. 10s.

Geraldine Fauconberg, 3 vols, 12mo. 18s.

Mysteries in High Life, or an Autumn at Cheltenham, 3 vols. 15s.

The Woman of Colour, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

POETRY.

The Contrast; including Comparative Views of Britain, France, and Spain, at the present Moment; by S. J. Pratt, esq. 1s.

An Heroic Epistle to Sir Hew, with a Word to Sir Arthur. 2s. 6d.

Eccentric Tales; by Cornelius Crambo, esq. foolscap, 8vo. 5s.

The Family Picture or Domestic Education. A Poetic Epistle. 3s. 6d.

Fingal, an Epic Poem, rendered into verse, by Archibald M'Donald, 8vo. 7s.

POLITICS.

The Speech of William Adam, esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire, in the House of Commons on the third reading of the Scots Judicature Bill, the 24th of June 1808. 2s.

An Inquiry into the Causes which oppose the Conversion of the Hindus of India to Christianity, and render the Attempt to accomplish it extremely hazardous to the East India Company, and the Nation, and to the personal Safety of Englishmen in India; by a Proprietor of East India Stock.

Exposure of the Machinations which preceded the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain; by Don Pedro Cevallos, principal Secretary of State, to Ferdinand VII. 3s. 6d.

The Vindication of the Hindoos, in Reply to the Observations of the Christian Observer, of Mr. Fuller, and of his anonymous Friend; with some Remarks on a Sermon preached at Oxford by the Rev. Dr. Barrow. Part II. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

The Gospel best promulgated by National Schools; a Sermon preached in the Cathedral of St. Peter, York; by the Rev. T. Wrangham. 3s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at St. Mary-le-Bow church, Cheapside, on Monday the 5th of September, 1808, being the first of a Series appointed to be delivered for Boyle's Lecture, on the first Monday in every Month; by the Rev. Edward Repton, Curate of Crayford, Kent. 1s. 6d.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

Statue of Mr. Pitt, at Cambridge.

THE statue of the late minister of this country (of which so much has been said, in regard to the person to be employed in the execution of it*), after being first imprudently offered by the University to a celebrated foreign artist, who declined it, and next proposed to Fl—n, who, in the warm paroxysm of honest feelings at the preference of a foreigner, waved the commission, has been at length consigned to Nollekens. To no hands could it have been more safely intrusted; and that it is actually in his hands, is matter of the greater satisfaction, as that able and veteran sculptor has, from the year 1793, declined all participation in the public monuments erected in our cathedrals of St. Paul's and Westminster. From what motive he has chosen to withdraw himself from those great opportunities of emolument and fame, it is perplexing to guess. Does his contempt of money start from the inordinate sums issued by vote of Parliament for the "marble tombs" of our heroes? Or does he shrink from a competition with those renowned works lately deposited in our churches, some of which, though they may fail to surpass, at least bid fair to exclude, all future rivals from the buildings which they fill? Whatever be the cause, in that respect, the public will rejoice that the same objections have not withheld him from the present undertaking. The name of Nollekens, distinguished as it justly stands among the English sculptors, is fit to accompany the public memorial of the greatest statesman of latter days. The statue is to be placed in the Senate-house of Cambridge.

Among other of the latest works of the same sculptor, are the busts of Lords *Malgrave* and *Grenville*, the *Marquis Wellesley*, *Duke and Duchess of Rutland*, and *Mrs. Pelham*. All of these possess his usual merit. If they do not pierce the souls, they amply and fairly furnish out the surface of the persons represented. The portraits of this sculptor give at all times more than enough to satisfy ordinary enquiry or affection, and in some the casual grace of the model is so happily caught, or the palliative skill of the artist so successfully applied, as to

vindicate all the partialities of love and friendship.

Lord Nelson.

The great work of Heath, the engraver, from the picture of the *Death of Nelson*, painted by West, is carrying forward with the strictest diligence and attention. It will be gratifying to the expectation of subscribers to the plate, to learn that it is computed that less than the labour of another year will bring it to its completion. That eminent engraver is, no doubt, sensible, and it is to be hoped he will bear constantly in mind, that however impatiently anxious each individual subscriber may be to possess so honourable a memorial of his country's triumph, the public, as a body, look forward to this undertaking as one calculated in part to restore the lost credit of English engraving,—lost, in other countries, since the days of Strange and Woollet, not by deficiency, let us fairly trust, of talents in the engravers—indeed sufficient instances evince the contrary—but by the mercenary rapacity of ephemeral speculators, who have induced, or rather compelled the artist (for he has unfortunately no tolerable alternative), to sacrifice reputation to daily bread. The present engraving will necessarily find its way to the Continent: whatever may be the momentary obstacles, opportunities will not long be wanting of transmitting thither a work of such universal interest; and there the lover of the arts must be allowed to hope it will ably demonstrate that we are no more degenerate in art than in valour. The painter is the same who inspired and guided the graver of Woollett; the same of Heath should rouse him to exert his whole energy in the contest.

It is pitiable to reflect that far the larger portion of so industrious and ingenious a class of men as the engravers of our country should, even at this moment, have cause to complain of the want of—not encouragement,—for that is a splendid word,—but of employment adequate to the ordinary pressures of life. A few only find resources in the purses of the commercial booksellers, who are still their best, and indeed their only patrons; and by those their labour is again turned back to the hackneyed task of engraving the works of the Italian and Flemish schools from the cabinets of our virtuosi,

chiefly

* See the Hon. Mr. Greville's *Fly-leaf*, &c.

chiefly for periodical publications, whose title-pages make a mockery of our patriot feelings, by assuming the appellation of English or British Galleries. What pretensions can aliens make to this honourable distinction?

And whence this perpetual care to immortalize the labours of foreign painters? The reason is plain; there are no works of English ones on which the engravers can be employed. If this be the case, the booksellers are fully justified (excepting in the instance of the titles), and their liberality cleared. In fact, to what works of historical painting shall they at present look for the purposes of engraving? It is to be feared there is little exaggeration in saying, that in spite of all the boasted promotion of the arts, there are not three painters in England who can, in return, boast of a single commission for a picture of history (except from the booksellers); and of English history, not one. Yet the series of pictures painted by English artists for Mr. Davison, from subjects of English history, remains still unengraved. Is any speculator in *virtù* employed in publishing proposals for engraving them? Or are no subscribers to be hoped for to any work of this kind, unless a numerous list can be first secured of those whose vanity is interested, as possessors of one or more of the original treasures from which it is composed? The unfortunate public circumstance which affected the patron of the collection just mentioned, about the time when it was first formed, can scarcely be supposed to have diminished the merits of the works which were painted for him, but it was greatly to be lamented by the artists themselves in general, as it served to throw a damp on the otherwise auspi-

cious project, and actual commencement, of a really British Gallery of Paintings.

Several broken parts belonging to the celebrated statue of *Theseus*, in the Elgin collection, have lately been discovered among the numerous fragments in his lordship's gallery, and that invaluable relic of ancient sculpture will be thus brought nearer to the state in which it commanded admiration in the days of Phidias.

An ingenious and simple method for removing the tartareous crust that disfigures the surface of many of the statues in Lord Elgin's collection, is also in contemplation. It is said to be the same so successfully employed in cleaning the statues dug up in the neighbourhood of Rome. Statues, it is to be hoped, may bear cleaning better than pictures generally do. His lordship will, no doubt, not risk any attempt of this kind, unless under the direction of the ablest sculptors.

Premiums are again this year offered by the British Institution to the young students in the gallery, for the best picture in history, in familiar life, and in landscape; and an additional premium is likewise proposed for the best model, of heroic or poetic composition, in sculpture.

Cánova, the famous Venetian sculptor, is employed on a statue of the Duke of Bedford. The statue is to be erected at Woburn. This will be an adequate test of his abilities in comparison with those of our own countrymen. But it is to be apprehended there is scarcely any chance at present of its reaching the place of its destination.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Beauties of Purcell, being a Selection of the favourite Songs, Duets, Trios, and Choruses from the different Works of Purcell. Selected, adapted, and arranged from the original Scores, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to the Rev. Richard Allott, D.D. by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cantab. 1l. 5s.

WHEN a professor of the abilities and science, of which Dr. Clarke has so repeatedly afforded to the musical public, such welcome proofs, undertakes the sedulous and laudable task of reviving the productions of such a master as Purcell; too much encouragement cannot be given to the effort, nor too much

praise to his success. The best chosen examples of the immortal Purcell are here presented to us, in a more perspicuous and alluring garb, than we had ever before seen them; and the national honor derived from his genius, is held up in a fairer and more striking light. Dr. Clarke's added accompaniments and symphonies, are cautious and judicious; and at once express his high sense of his author's intrinsic excellence, and of what was requisite to the accommodation of modern practitioners. We, some months since, announced our favorable expectations, respecting this promised publication,

publication, and are happy to have them so well sanctioned by the able manner in which the editor has acquitted himself.

"*Lieber Augustin*," a favourite Suabian Air, with Variations, by Willing, for the Piano-forte. Arranged by D. Bruguier. 2s.

"*Lieber Augustin*," is here formed into a very excellent lesson, for the instrument for which it is announced. The passages are so judiciously varied in their construction, as to furnish the finger with the most advantageous exercise; and the good taste and general unity of the style, will not fail to recommend it to the attention of those piano-forte performers, who have surmounted the early difficulties of practice.

"*Young Lochinvar*," a favourite Ballad, written by Walter Scott, esq. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to Mr. Liston, by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The ballad before us is "*Lady Heron's Song*," in the popular poem of *Marmion*, and is accompanied by a melody which does much credit to Mr. Whitaker's taste and judgment. The natural, genuine, ditty-like style he has adopted, well expresses the author's sense; and will be approved by those who are satisfied with nature's simplicity, and do not look for refinement out of place.

"*The Spanish Patriot*," a Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Madame Bartolozzi, by L. Jansen. 2s. 6d.

This piece, in which Mr. Jansen has introduced several Spanish airs, and other subjects, is calculated to amuse the ear, and improve the finger of the juvenile practitioner; and will, we doubt not, attract the favorable notice of those who are desirous of music, at once imitative and pleasing.

"*Cruel Love, art thou Dead?*" a Duett with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Charles Eve, esq. by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This duett is composed for a bass and tenor, or bass and treble, and is pleasingly and ingeniously constructed. The melodies are easy of execution, and combine with an effect, that bespeaks considerable talent in this species of writing.

"*Thine am I my faithful Fair*," a Canzonet, written by the author of the *Thorn*. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to his friend John Darvy, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little song is agreeably conceived, and expresses the senti-

ment of the words with force and propriety. Its merit of originality deserves our particular notice, and will claim the attention of the lovers of vocal composition.

The celebrated Air, "*Adown, adown, adown, in the Valley*," Composed by Mr. Sanderson, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by T. H. author of *Lewis Gordon*, &c. 2s.

Mr. Sanderson has evinced considerable taste in his management of this justly celebrated little air. The passages are agreeable in their effect, and well-disposed for the hand, while the whole unites freely, and impresses the ear with pleasure.

The favourite Polonaise. Composed by Miss J. Cassels, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte or Harp by J. Jay. 1s. 6d.

The subject of this rondo does credit to Miss Cassel's fancy, and, with Mr. Jay's digressive embellishment, forms an attractive little piece for the practice of the juvenile performer.

Six Serenades, with Variations for the Piano-forte, and an Accompaniment for the Violin. Composed by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. of Cambridge. 8s.

These serenades are meant as trifles, and in that character will not fail to please those performers who have not arrived at the higher provinces of practice. The subjects are agreeable, and are treated with ingenuity and grace.

The favorite Air, "*Will you come to the Bower?*" Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by S. Hale. 1s. 6d.

This pleasing air forms, by Mr. Hale's judicious treatment, an agreeable and improving little exercise for the instrument for which it is intended; and will, we doubt not, be favourably received by young practitioners in general.

"*Silent Kisses*," a Ballad, sung by Mrs. Liston, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

"*Silent Kisses*," though a ballad of a common or general cast, is good in its kind, because it is easy and unaffected in its melody, and consonant with the subject and style of the words.

"*Agnes, or the Pipes*," a favourite Song, by H. Denman. 1s.

This song is intended as a companion to "*Toby's Brown Jug*," and, in course, should have simplicity for its principal characteristic: this feature Mr. Denman has been careful to give it; and the lovers of a plain vocal tale, pleasantly treated, will listen to "*Agnes, or the Pipes*," with much real pleasure.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

HYPPOCHONDRIASIS	5
Rheumatismus	2
Catarrhus	6
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	8
Ophthalmia	1
Scarlatina.....	1
Morbi Cutanei	3
Morbi Infantiles	5
Amenorrhœa.....	1
Menorrhagia	1
Colica.....	2
Epilepsia	3

After so long a series of years, during which, with little interruption these monthly reports have been regularly continued, by the rational and candid reader the freshness of novelty cannot any longer be expected.

The writer is compelled to work upon the old materials; he may alter the shape, or endeavour to polish the surface, but the substance must remain essentially the same. Each annual period represents the image of the preceding. Successive seasons have their appropriate crops of diseases, as well as of agricultural productions.

"Sic rerum volvitur orbis."

This remark, however, should not be made without considerable limit and modification.

In this nervous and consumptive island, affections of either the one or the other character are unfortunately standing complaints, which, during every section of the year, and vicissitude of the weather, continue their distressing and destructive influence.

Consumption and insanity are not the epidemics of winter, or of summer, of autumn, or of spring. The dark month of November has been proverbially, but not justly, regarded as peculiarly predisposing to melancholy, and the favourite season of suicide. The clouds which obscure the mind, are not in general reflected from the sky; and the preternaturally exalted excitement of mania, whether of a gloomy or lively cast, soars above atmospheric influence, or miasma.

Phthisis, far from declining, apparently continues to enlarge the boundaries of its empire. It is a subject to which no individual can be indifferent, on account either of his personal security, or of some social or domestic interest.

But a still more solemn object of horror is the demon of Madness, which every

day seems to expand more broadly, and with a deeper darkness, the shadow of its wings.

More people are mad than are supposed to be so. There are atoms, or specks of insanity, which cannot be discerned by the naked or uneducated eye. The most important requisite in the character of a physician, is the capacity of detecting with a rapid and penetrating glance the earliest rudiments, and the scarcely formed filaments, of disease; and by timely care, and well adapted means, preventing it from gathering into a more visible and substantial form.

That equivocal state between actual health and acknowledged disease, which seldom excites alarm, or even compassion for the subject of it, is often the most truly calamitous condition of human life. "I pine," says Johnson, in one of his letters, "in the solitude of sickness, not bad enough to be pitied, and not well enough to be endured."* Such is the feeling of many an hypochondriac, who labours under the radical wretchedness of a distempered understanding. Johnson was never so great as when he was gloomy. His *forte* was the expression of melancholy; a feature which alike exhibited the energy, and betrayed the imbecility of his mind. Richness of imagination, as well as of external circumstances, makes a man feel more poignantly the vacancy of life, and the tedium of all earthly interest and occupations.

"Inopem me copia fecit."

It is somewhat remarkable that three out of the five cases of hypochondriasis and dyspepsia, in the list, were from amongst the humbler classes of the community, who have called, to complain of their nerves. The poor have nerves as well as their nominal superiors, liable to uncomfortable vibrations; did the imperious call of their physical wants, allow them time to feel fancifully miserable.

One of the cases of melancholy alluded to in the catalogue, appeared to have originated from the suggestions of

* All the writings of Johnson develop the opulence and gigantic energy of his intellect; but his private correspondence more completely than any other recorded production of his pen, unveils the tenderness, and discloses the secret sensibilities, of his heart.

a fearful superstition; the patient was tortured by the imaginary consciousness of past crimes, which he had not committed; and the anticipation of future punishment, which he did not deserve.

The cure of mental derangement is, for the most part, protracted and tedious, both in its continuance and the uncertainty of its issue; it may be regarded as a *chancery suit* in medicine. But we ought not to sink under the failure of our first efforts. That disease which has been slow and permanent in its progress, may at length yield to ma-

nagement and medicine. "Nil desperandum," ought to be the physician's motto. A strong mind is characterised by an indefatigable hope, and a pauseless and inexhaustible perseverance. Many subjects of disease, more especially in the class we are speaking of, have fallen untimely and unnecessary victims, to a rash and premature despair, on the part of those, in whose hands the task of their restoration was reposed.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
October 25, 1808.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ADAMS Thomas, Lancaster, merchant. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Atkinson, Lancaster)
Ainsworth William, Cheetham, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Law, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple)
Atkinson Robert and John Whitaker, Lancaster, leather-dressers. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Atkinson, Lancaster)
Baker John, Strand, tailor. (Shelton, Sessions-house, Old Bailey)
Bate William, Exeter, haberdasher. (Williams and Brooks, New Square, Lincoln's inn, and Turner, Exeter)
Batterbee Barnabas, Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court, London, and Goodwin, Lynn)
Belcher John, Oxford, shoemaker. (Tomes, Oxford, and Fugh, Barnard street, Russell square)
Brenan Robert, Threadneedle street, factor. (Bousfield, Souverie street)
Brymer, James, King street, Soho, tailor. (Vandercomb and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street)
Burbidge William, Moor's yard, St. Martin's lane, turner and umbrella stick manufacturer. (J. and W. Richardson, New inn)
Carter John, Sandwich, draper. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street, London)
Christian Adam, High street, Mary-le-bonne, pawnbroker. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square)
Clayton Henry, Redwall's, Lancaster, manufacturer. (Foulkes, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn)
Criffwell John, Painwick, Gloucester, clothier. (Chilton, Chancery lane, and Okey, Gloucester)
Davis Simon, Upper St. Martin's lane, cabinet maker. (Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate)
Hodgson John, Thomas Occleston, and John Charlesworth, Clayton, Lancaster, calico printers. (Barrett and Wilkinson, Manchester, J. and R. Willis, Warrford court, London)
Ellis James, Liverpool, hat manufacturer. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Ainsworth, Liverpool)
Emmils James, East Retford, Notts, mercer. (Maddock and Hunter, New Square, Lincoln's inn, and Mid-dlemore and Percy, Nottingham)
Field Charles, Portica, Hants, tailor. (Jones, Covent garden)
Fincham William, Covent garden, earthen-ware man. (Kirkman, Cloak lane, Queen street, Cheapside)
Gawwood William, Stockport, Chester, cabinet maker. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
Glendon William, Jermyn street, tailor. (Richardsons, New inn)
Hague Joshua, New Mills, Derby, cotton spinner. (Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn, and Higson, Manchester)
Hall George, Queen street, silk manufacturer. (Coote, Austin Friars)
Hancock William, Marchmont street, Russell square, furnishing ironmonger. (Hunt, Surry street, Strand)
Harris James, Rathbone place, goldsmith. (Croft, Carey street)
Hathaway William, Shoe lane, dealer in spirits. (Robinson, Charterhouse square)
Hart, William, Reading boat builder. (Newbery, Reading and Maddock, and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn)
Kenley Thomas, Abbey place, Bethnal Green road, carpenter. (Lewis, Red Lion square)
Nobson Wilson, Horncliffe, Lincoln, maltster. (Clithero,

Son, and Selwood, Horncliffe, and Eyre and Morton Gray's inn)
Hulbert James and John, Bath, cabinet makers
Hull Isaac, Wharton, Warwick, jobber. (Owen, Atherton, and Berridge, Hatton Garden)
Humphreys Nicholas, Shoreditch, linen draper. (Kibblewhite, Roland and Robinson, Gray's inn place)
Jones Hugh, Skinner street, cheesemonger. (Willet, Annesley and son, Finsbury square)
Jones William, Great Portland street, coach maker. (Langley, Plumbtree street, Bloomsbury)
Kearland John, Birmingham, wood screw maker. (Palmer, Barnard's inn, London)
Knight John, Nottingham shoemaker. (Biggsy and Wells, Nottingham, Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn, London)
Lawson William, Sunderland, Durham, sail maker. (El-frob, Catherine court, Trinity square, London, and Laws, Sunderland)
Milligan Robert, Portsea, Southampton, brewer. (Smart and Thomas, Staples inn, and Hart, Portsmouth)
Morley Richard, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, ship owner. (Atcheson and Morgan, Great Winchester street)
Naylor Thomas, the younger, Liverpool, upholsterer. (Walworth, Liverpool, and Broad, Union street, South-wark)
Pearson William, Old Painshaw, Durham, grocer. (For-ster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Bacon, Southampton street, Covent Garden)
Peat James, Arundel street, Strand, wine merchant. (Smith, Dorset street, Salisbury square)
Roberts John, Dolefaur, Cardigan, horse dealer. (Me-redith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn, and Evans, Rhayader, Radnorshire)
Scott Shepherd, Cannon street, factor. (Adams, Old Jewry)
Shaw Thomas, Shepherd's green, Saddleworth, York, clothier. (Stephenson, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, and Butte, Chancery lane)
Shindler Christian, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, mer-chant. (Roffer, Red Lion square)
Sinton John, the younger, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. (Forster, Newcastle, and Bacon, Southampton street, Covent Garden)
Smith John, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool)
Smith William Green, Billingham, Norfolk, maltster. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Kingsbury, Bungay, Suffolk)
Smith Stephen, Huddersfield, York, hatter. (Lingard, Heaton-Norris, Stockport, and Edge, Inner Temple)
Sowden John, and John Hodgson, Leeds, oil merchants. (Lambert, Hatton Garden, and Skelton, Leeds)
Tate Robert, Manchester, grocer. (Hilton, Manchester, and Harrison, Craven street, Strand)
Tebollini Gaetano, Cornhill, printseller. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square, Minorics)
Trafford John, Troadingham, Lincoln, beast jobber. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, and Nicholson, Glanford Briggs)
Vifick Walter, Medhurst, Suffolk, draper. (Russell, Lant street, Southwark)
Wallbut Charlotte, Petworth, Suffolk, milliner. (Ellis and Hale, Petworth)
Wetherhead Thomas, Liverpool, broker. (Phillips, Li-verpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row)
Williamson William, Gringley on the Hill, Nottingham, corn factor. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Mason and Wakefield, East Retford, Notts)
Willmot Samuel, Devonshire, Dunster, Somerset, merchant. (Blake, Cook's court, Carey street, and Symes, jun. Castle Bailey, Bridge water, Somerset)

3 B

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Altham William, Tokenhouse-yard, broker, Nov. 19
 Arbuthnot, Alexander and Richard Bracken, Philpot lane, and Birmingham, merchants, Dec. 6
 Atton John, Manchester, liquor merchant, Oct. 31
 Atchison David, Weeden Beck, Northampton, draper, Oct. 11
 Bale Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 10
 Barber Robert, Oxford street, jeweller, Oct. 19
 Berry Remond, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 29
 Bate Edward and Samuel Sandys, Liverpool, ironmongers, Nov. 1
 Battershell James, Portsmouth, ship chandler, Oct. 21
 Beck William, Bishopgate street, dealer and chapman, Oct. 18
 Bing Aaron Isaacs, Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchant, Nov. 8
 Blackmore Edward, Henrietta street, Covent Garden, tailor, Nov. 12
 Blexam William, New road, St. George's in the East, cooper, Oct. 19
 Bowker George, Manchester, corn dealer, Nov. 5
 Brown William, Liverpool, tailor, Oct. 22
 Brown James, the younger, Petersfield, Southampton, fell-monger, Nov. 15
 Buckler John, Warminster, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 14
 Bulgin William, Bristol, printer, Jan. 14
 Bullock James, Scot's yard, Bush lane, wine merchant, Nov. 12
 Purdett John, Newgate street, warehousman, Nov. 1
 Rurrell Charles, Leadenhall street, upholster, Nov. 8
 Carter John, West Lynn, St. Peter's, Norfolk, vintner, Oct. 11
 Caffee James Green, late of White Horse street, Stepney, but now in the King's Bench prison, tallow chandler, Oct. 18
 Chambers Richard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, Nov. 3, 17
 Champion Foise, Beech street, Barbican, Nov. 1
 Chapman John, Martin's lane, Cannon street, drysalter, Nov. 8
 Chippendall, Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholsterer, Oct. 22
 Claspole Edward, Chatham, shopkeeper, Nov. 19
 Clark Thomas, Westbury, Wilts, clothier, Oct. 25
 Cole John, Bridgewater, Somerset, shopkeeper, Nov. 12
 Colecom James, Bow street, bricklayer, Nov. 8
 Courtney John, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, lunkeeper, Nov. 9
 Cox, Robert, Castle street, Southwark, carpenter, Nov. 5
 Critchley John, and William Jones, Orford, Lancaster, cotton spinners, Oct. 29
 Croxley James, Halifax, and King street, London, merchant, Oct. 29
 Cutter William, the younger, Warminster, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 14
 Dean Joseph, Watling street, wholesale linen-draper, Jan. 17
 De Beane David, Great Winchester street, insurance-broker, Nov. 12
 Derbshire Robert, Liverpool, grocer, Oct. 14
 Ewart Joseph, Rood lane, London, glazier, Nov. 12
 Feldwicke James, the elder, Brighthelmstone, shoemaker, Oct. 31
 Fitzherbert Perry, Bath, merchant, Oct. 17
 Furtado Isaac Ribeiro, South street, Finsbury square, merchant, Oct. 26
 Gale Curwen, Tower hill, merchant, Nov. 12
 Gale Curwen, Tower hill, merchant (partner with Robert Youngusband, of Demerara, merchant, and William Youngusband, of Chelmsford, Essex, draper) Nov. 12
 Gateau Joseph Augustine Victor, Albemarle street, book-seller, Nov. 12
 Goldenough William, late of Hampstead road, but now of the King's Bench prison, coach-maker, Nov. 5
 Goulden Robert, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 14
 Green William, Liverpool, cutter, Oct. 24
 Grover Thomas, Kingston, Surrey, postmaster, Nov. 12
 Guy William, Devizes, Wilts, tinman, Oct. 25
 Harmer Samuel, Aldborough, Suffolk, innkeeper, Nov. 16
 Harris John, Redman's row, Mile-end, cooper, Oct. 29
 Harrop Benjamin, Saddleworth, York, manufacturer, Nov. 5
 Higginbottom Leticia, Manchester, milliner, Oct. 31
 Holloway John Peter, St. Swithin's lane, wine merchant, Nov. 8
 Holley John, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, Nov. 18
 Horton William, Knightsbridge, coachmaker, Nov. 12
 Hurdis James, Seaford, Sussex, apothecary, Nov. 12
 Hurrell Thomas, Conduit street, Gracechurch street, merchant, Nov. 1
 Hurry James, Nag's-head court, Gracechurch street, merchant, Nov. 1
 Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, Nov. 12
 Ivory Richard, St. Clement, Oxford, upholster and cabinet maker, Nov. 10
 Jennings Thomas, and Dickinson, Spalding, Lincoln, bankers and ironmongers, Oct. 22
 Johnson William Catlin, and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, Nov. 8
 Jones Mary and Edward, Wrexham, Denbigh, drapers, Nov. 10
 Lacy Jonathan, Whitby, ship builder, Oct. 25
 Lawton Samuel, Grappenhall, Chester, butcher, Nov. 12
 Lees Thomas, Hebden Bridge, Halifax, York, cotton spinner, Oct. 24
 Lewis Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place, shopkeepers, Oct. 25
 Lewis John, Cardigan, mercer, Oct. 31
 Lindley Peter, Greenwich, baker, Nov. 5
 Lister Paul, Slater-Ing, York, cotton spinner, Oct. 28
 Lister Anthony, Marsh Chapel, Lincoln, grocer, Oct. 29, Nov. 5
 Mann Robert, Huggin lane, Wood street, warehousman, Jan. 17
 Matthews Daniel, Basingstoke, Southampton, grocer, Oct. 22
 M'Dermott John, Red Lion street, Southwark, hop-factor, Nov. 26
 M'Donald William, York street, Covent Garden, boot and shoe maker, Nov. 15
 Mitchell William, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, victualler, Nov. 9
 M'Lachlan Alexander, and John, otherwise John B. Galt, Great St. Helens, factors, Oct. 22
 Mocker William Parsons, Basinghall street, merchant, Nov. 12
 Moore Mary, Albemarle street, fancy dress maker, Nov. 12
 Mordue Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper, Nov. 14
 Morgan Stephen, and Matthew Readshaw Morley, York street, Southwark, hop factors, Nov. 26
 Mould Henry, Winchester, cabinet maker, Nov. 8
 Mount Richard, and William Roberts, Angel court, merchants and insurance brokers, Nov. 15
 Newport Henry, Villiers street, Strand, upholsterer, Nov. 1
 Orpwood Thomas, Fleet street, tailor, Oct. 26
 Parkinson Frank, Hull, merchant, Oct. 21
 Partridge William, Exeter, serge maker, Nov. 12
 Peacock Richard, Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, currier, Nov. 5
 Pearson Thomas, Pennybridge, Lancaster, flax spinner, Oct. 24
 Pears Samuel, Bread street, John Watson, sen, and jun, and Joseph Watton, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 29
 Peers John, Liverpool, saddler, Oct. 29
 Pierion Thomas, Ruffa-row, Milk street, Irish factor, Nov. 12
 Pierion Thomas, and William Sammon, Ruffa-row, Milk street, Irish factors, Nov. 12
 Poole, Robert, Prospect place, St. George's fields, linen draper, Nov. 12
 Powell James, Wapping street, coffin and box maker, Nov. 12
 Racey James, Bath, brewer, Nov. 7
 Rayner Richard, Birmingham, button baker, Oct. 25
 Rayton George, Leeds, York, druggist, Oct. 19
 Robinson Robert, Salford, Lancaster, manufacturer, Oct. 19
 Rust Nathan, Rotherfield-Peppard, Oxford, miller, Nov. 19
 Sellon Andrew, Houlton, Devon, grocer, Nov. 10
 Simkiss Joseph, Stafford, chain maker, Oct. 15
 Singleton George, Pancras lane, London, merchant, Oct. 25
 Soper John, and Walter Soper, the younger, Buckfastleigh, Devon, yarn manufacturers, Nov. 11
 Stevens George, the younger, Bedford, grocer, Nov. 15
 Swaine Robert, Halifax, John Swaine, of Skircoat, Edward Swaine, of London, Hannah Swaine, of Halifax, Joseph Swaine, of Halifax, and Henry Ramsbottom, of Bradford, merchants, Nov. 18
 Tadman Francis, Beverley, York, scrivener, Oct. 31
 Taylor John Spencer, Gracechurch street, straw hat manufacturer, Nov. 29
 Thomas David, Llandilo-Vaur, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, Oct. 21
 Tite Thomas, Daventry, Northampton, auctioneer, Oct. 11
 Tucker William, the younger, Exeter, serge manufacturer, Nov. 8
 Turner John, Manchester, dealer, Oct. 19
 Waghorn Thomas, Romford, Essex, draper and tailor, Nov. 9, 12
 Wakefield William, Manchester, warehousman, Nov. 1
 Watkinson Samuel, Liverpool, brush manufacturer, Oct. 25
 Watts William Russell, Bristol, grocer, Nov. 11
 Weeden Daniel Nathaniel, Whitechapel road, brush maker, Oct. 18
 Whalley Ray, Cullum street, brandy merchant, Nov. 8
 Wheeler James, Abingdon Berks, grocer, Oct. 21
 Wilcock Henry and John, Ray makers, Manchester, Dec. 7
 Wilkins John, Basinghall street, factor, Dec. 3
 Williams James, Bristol, broker, Oct. 29
 Williams Benjamin, Liverpool, linen draper, Oct. 25
 Wood Thomas, Dorchester, ironmonger, Oct. 25
 Wright William, High street, Southwark, plumber, Nov. 26

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE King of Sweden lately addressed the following letter to the Emperor of Russia.

"Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty, against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are well known and confirmed to require from me any proof of their reality, for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you, in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? it is not I suppose to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name? Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war which cannot fail to bring down on your own person and government the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops; your majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out, any otherwise then as a conquest; your flotilla of gallies has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are at this moment landing in Finland, to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and to glory.

Head-quarters, Sept. 7, 1808.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

FRANCE.

The conscription for 1809 and 1810 have been called out, and all the military energies of this empire are to be exerted against the Spaniards; who, on their parts, animated by a cause which they consider that of the people, are likely to exceed their opponents in numbers, and in ardour, if not in military skill and experience. In the latter they will speedily improve; and if they continue unanimous, they will afford another brilliant example of the effects of a national common cause.

To divert the minds of his subjects, and the attention of the rest of Europe from the disgraceful posture of his affairs in Spain, the French Emperor has prevailed on the weak Emperor of Russia to

give him the meeting at Erfurth, in Saxony.

About the 1st of October these two potentates exhibited the farce of riding together into Erfurth, and the wily Emperor of the French continued, down to the departure of the last dispatches, to maintain a mockery of personal respect towards this heir of Paul.

The results of these deliberations will doubtless form a prominent feature of our future Numbers.

ITALY.

The following decree was published in Naples on the 14th of September.

Joachim Napoleon, &c.—We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

The provincial councils are convoked for the 15th of October next, for the session of this year. The session will continue to the 26th of the same month.

The sessions of the district-councils shall be divided into two parts, one to precede the sitting of the provincial councils, and to continue five days, shall be assembled on the 5th of October; the other to follow the provincial session, shall also continue for five days, and shall close on the 31st.

His Majesty has given orders to pay up immediately the quarter's arrears due to the officers who have pensions, and to the invalids of the provinces. His Majesty has also signified his intention to assist the public charitable institutions.

Sunday at 9 o'clock.—Immediately after the levee, his Majesty received the oaths of the officers of the crown, the chamberlains, the prefects, the esquires, the masters of the ceremonies, the captains of the chace, and the intendant of the royal household. His Majesty afterwards repaired to the chapel of the court, where he placed himself on the throne, and, surrounded by the ministers, the council of state, and the grand officers of the crown, received the oath of the archbishops and bishops present in the capital. The archbishops were those of Reggio, Amalfi, and Conza; the bishops, those of Andria, Fondi, Aguelia, Ugento, Tivento, Rola, Cotrone, Monte Pelizo, Tropea, Casertu, Atri, and Pinna.—His Eminence Cardinal Ferraro, Grand Almoner, presented them in succession, and they severally pronounced, with an audible voice, the following form:

"I swear and promise to God, on the holy gospel, to preserve my obedience and fidelity to Joachim Napoleon, my august and lawful sovereign. I promise besides to hold no intelligence with the enemies of the state, to assist at no council, to have no sort of connection with those who would disturb the public peace

peace and tranquillity, and if I shall come to the knowledge of any plot formed in any diocese either against his Majesty's person, or against the state, I swear to make it known to the government."

This august and solemn ceremony produced the greatest sensation, and has made known the good disposition which animates the clergy of the kingdom of Naples.

His Majesty having heard mass, retired to his closet, where he received the oath of the Marshal Perignon, as governor of Naples. — The chiefs of the tribunals, the president of the corporation of the city, the intendants of Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo, Calabria, &c. and the officers of the marine staff, also took the oath.

SPAIN.

On the 14th of August, 150 transports, composing the whole expedition under the command of Sir David Baird, under convoy of the Loire, Amelia, and Champion frigates, arrived in perfect safety at Corunna. The troops under the command of Sir David, consist of 13,000 effective men. Sir John Moore is on his march for Spain, with 20,000 men; and the remainder of the army at Lisbon will be sent immediately into the Mediterranean, in transports, of which there are more than sufficient for that purpose, making a grand army of at least 50,000 British soldiers, the whole of which will be found on Spanish ground early in November.

The council of the kingdom of Galicia, having received on the 3d of October a report from General Blake, of the 27th of September, whereby he acquainted their highnesses, that the centre of the enemy's army was falling back to Vittoria, by which retreat he afforded the Spanish army an opportunity to extend their advanced posts, and occupy very important points; and their highnesses having learned that very disastrous accounts were circulated at Corunna, of which they had no kind of information, but had reason rather to believe the contrary, they thought it right to publish the favourable intelligence which they had received, and their well-grounded hopes of still greater advantages. The retreat of the enemy was a feint, intended to draw the attention of the Spanish general to another part, and fail with treble their strength on the troops in Bilboa. This was the plan of Marshal Ney, who commands the centre of the French army, which was destined for that operation; but the vigilance and foresight of the Marquis de Portago disconcerted Ney's plan, because observing the immense

superiority of strength with which the enemy could surprise and defeat his division, if he imprudently remained in Bilboa, he left that place with his whole corps and all his artillery, and, merely changing his position, without the loss of one single man, and without experiencing the least check, he took post at Balmaseda, and this he did after having beaten the enemy. General Riquelme, with his division, occupying at last the point of Oquendo.

It was hoped that the above movement of the enemy would lead to the surrender of Marshal Ney, and of the whole corps with which he occupies Bilboa. General Blake having fallen back, and taken post, with his whole army, on the neighbouring heights; from which position, and the reinforcements which he must have received, a complete and signal victory might be expected.

Report received on the 5th of October, by the Most Serene Council of the Kingdom of Galicia, from the General in Chief of their Army.

"MOST SERENE LORDS.—The corps of the enemy's army of the centre, which marched from Vittoria, moved from that town to Bilboa, commanded by its general in chief, Marshal Ney, with an intention of falling on our fourth division with at least treble its strength. The said division, however, evacuated that place in good time, and retreated, with all its artillery and baggage, in the best order, to Balmaseda, which place and its environs it still occupies. The third division had the same day marched to Ordunna to succour the fourth, taking no notice of a column of the enemy's troops, which was watching its movements from a position at a short distance from the road, and with whose advanced posts our tirailleurs were frequently engaged. Brigadier-General Don Francisco Riquelme was marching to Bilboa, when he was informed of the evacuation of that town and its occupation by the enemy. In consequence of this information he altered his route, and directed his march to such points as afforded him an opportunity either to support Portago or form a junction with him. The post he occupied last was that of Oquendo. I communicate it to your highnesses for your information. God preserve your highnesses for many years.

"Head-Quarters, Quincoces, Sept. 30, 1808.

"JOACHIM BLAKE."

"To the Most Serene Council of the Kingdom of Galicia."

PORTUGAL.

The establishment of a regency will immediately take place, and it may be expected to be organized in the course of the

the next week. The French are evacuating Peniche—a part of the garrison left it on the 11th, and joined the other French troops in the district of Pazo. The loss of the French in the battles fought previous to the capitulation, were as follows:—Killed, 2 colonels, 34 officers, 140 inferior officers, and 2050 soldiers.—Wounded, 2 generals, 22 officers, 35 inferior officers, and 1644 soldiers.—Prisoners in the two actions, 1 general, 1 chief of battalion, 42 officers, and 2590 soldiers; in the whole 6639; pieces of artillery lost 38.—Delivered by capitulation, Junot, general in chief, and 3 generals of division, 667 officers, 53 surgeons, 118 assistant surgeons, 2808 waggons, 12 tumbrils, 20 cannons, 17 gun carriages, 82 boxes of cartridges, 23,526 soldiers, infantry, and 1063 cavalry, and 161 conductors of artillery.

The Portuguese colours are now displayed from all the castles, churches, and many private houses. Repeated discharges of artillery were fired, and the bells rung on the departure of the French. The day was passed in congratulations and mutual embraces between Portuguese, English, and Spaniards. The military government till the regency is organized, is under the direction of the English General Hope, who superintends the police of the city. During five days from the 14th to the 20th, there were constant rejoicings, music, and entertainments, with acclamations of "Long live the Prince Regent, and the Kings Ferdinand VII. and George III." and a general illumination followed every night.

AMERICA.

The inhabitants of Boston having presented a remonstrance against the embargo, to the President of the United States, he returned an answer which expresses the present sentiments of the American government.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston,

"Your representation and request were received on the 22d instant, and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow citizens.

"No person has seen with more concern than myself the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted with all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their

calamitous conflicts, by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the Belligerent powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and mariners, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party, indeed, would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully.

"In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature, of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the Belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.

"In the event of such peace, or suspension of hostilities, between the Belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the President, he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities—no change affecting neutral commerce, is known to have taken place. The orders of England, and the decrees of France and Spain, existing at the date of those laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain, indeed, a contest for the government appears to have arisen; but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the executive competent to such a decision.

"You desire, that in the defect of power, congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence, or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call; because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

"I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me

me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued.

August 26, 1808. THOS. JEFFERSON."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The people of England have been generally agitated during the past month, by the terms of the extraordinary convention lately concluded in Portugal, and which were given in our last Number. The City of London unanimously addressed his Majesty, praying for an inquiry into the conduct of the officers concerned in making this convention; and although the address was not graciously received, the example is about to be followed by all the counties and principal corporate bodies. The Common Council of London has since published a very spirited remonstrance.

The event, however, which demands the most feeling, and the most solemn attention of the nation, that has occurred during the last month, is the arrival of French and Russian messengers, supposed to bring with them overtures for putting an end to the present senseless, and ruinous war—a war commenced under the mask of falsehood, never justified by the shadow or pretence of reason, having no object which it is possible to divine, and pregnant only with mischief to ourselves and to all mankind. It is to be hoped that no errors arising from prejudice, that no principle founded on the Quixotic idea of establishing the dominion of universal justice, and that no sentiment arising out of personal or national hatred, will deprive the world of the paramount blessings of peace, of which a prospect appears to be afforded by overtures of the enemy.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ABOUT five o'clock in the morning of the 30th of September, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Maberley, ordnance stores contractor, in Castle-street, Long-acre. From the quantity of combustible materials on the premises, consisting of tallow and oil, materials for gun-powder, hides, &c. the flames raged with extraordinary fierceness, and the whole of the building was speedily burned to the ground. The flames communicated to the house at the corner of Little St. Martin's Lane, which with the adjoining one was soon consumed. In Castle street, four other houses were entirely destroyed. The fire spread with such rapidity, that very little could be saved from any of the houses. The loss of Mr. Maberley, whose premises were not insured, is estimated at eight thousand pounds.

The site of the intended new bridge over the Thames, is said to be at length fixed. It is to be exactly opposite that part of the Strand where the Lyceum stands, on which place it is proposed to open a wide street. Charles and Bow-streets, Covent-garden, are to be considerably widened; and, from the opposite side of Long-acre, a new and uniform street is projected, to run into Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Major Alexander Morison, of the East India company's service, to Miss Jane Carnell, youngest daughter of James C. esq. of Sevenoaks.—William A'Court, esq. eldest son of Sir William A'C. bart. to Miss Maria Bouverie, second daughter of Lady Bridget B.—Mr. E. Watling, to Mrs. Chamley, relict of Thomas K. C. esq. late of the 51st regiment.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Blanchard, of Covent-Garden Theatre, to Miss Harrold, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of the Wickin Tavern, Broad Court.

At St. Pancras, Thomas Swale, esq. of Barton Lodge, Suffolk, to Mrs. Sharpe, widow of George S. esq. of the Views, Huntingdonshire, and daughter of the late Sir Giles Payne, bart. of Tempsford Hall, Beds.—Mr. William Duesberry, of Derby, to Annabella, daughter of William E. Sheffield, esq. of the Polygon, Somers's Town.

At Lambeth, the Rev. W. Battell, to Miss Hawkesworth.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, E. Goatley, esq. of George-street, Adelphi, to Miss B. Minifie, of Russell-street, Covent Garden.

At Deptford, W. E. Rolf, esq. of Bedford Place, Russell Square, to Miss Louisa Nicholson, youngest daughter of the late Robert N. esq. of Loampit Hill, Kent.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mr. Richard Rees, of Plymouth, to Miss E. Curtis, of Hackney.

At Chiswick, Thomas Adams, esq. surgeon, to Miss Pratt, daughter of the late Philip P. esq. of Staple Grove, near Taunton.

At St. James's church, J. Drayton, esq. of Cheltenham, banker, to Miss Wells, of that place.

At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, S. Beuzeville, esq. of the Old Artillery Ground, to Miss Paroissien, of Hackney.

George Thistlewood, esq. of Muscovy Court, Trinity-square, to Miss Mary Ann Tyler, of Banner-street, Bunhill Row.

T. H. Norris, esq. of Muswell Hill, to Miss S. Dempster, eldest daughter of J. D. esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Mary-le-bonne, Henry Hooper, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Caroline Boughton, second daughter of the late Sir Edward B. bart. of Poston Court, Herefordshire.

E. Marjoribanks, esq. to Miss Georgiana Latour, third daughter of the late Francis L. esq. of Madras—Edward Phillips, esq. to Mrs. Glegg, widow of Captain Adam G.

At St. George's, Queen Square, the Rev. E. Peter, of Wigborough, to Mrs. Moore, widow of J. M. esq. of Plymouth.

James Howard, esq. of Morden, Surry, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Mr. H. Winstanley, of Cheapside.

DIED.

At Barnes Common, in his 74th year, *Bernard Holbrooke*, esq. of Lambeth. He was a lieutenant in the 97th regiment of infantry, at the siege of Belleisle, in 1761, and was one of the very few survivors of that memorable campaign. His remains were interred in the private burial-ground of the new chapel, City Road, near to those of his much valued friend the Rev. John Wesley, according to a particular wish expressed by him to his family many years ago.

In Fenchurch Street, *William Ellis*, esq.

In Newgate Street, *Mr. Mills*, one of the common councilmen of the Ward of Farringdon-within.

At Bow, the Rev. *W. James French*, rector of Vange, Essex, and chaplain to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity.

In Skinner Street, Snowhill, *Mr. John Newman*, son of the late Alderman N. and one of the common councilmen of the Ward of Farringdon-without.

Mrs. Sarah Thomas, wife of the Rev. T. Thomas, of Peckham, Surry.

In George-street, Manchester Square, the Rev. *Dennis Murphy*, of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

In the Fleet Prison, where he had been confined five years, in consequence of a verdict given against him for seven hundred pounds damages, for uttering defamatory words against Mr. Aris, governor of Cold-bath Fields prison, *Mr. Dickie*, late a stationer in the Strand.

In New Bridge-street, *Mrs. Collins*, relict of William C. esq. of Ingeston, Herefordshire.

In Charlotte street, Blackfriars, *Mrs. Reader*, wife of the Rev. Thomas R. of Taunton.

In Upper Harley-street, *H. Stracey*, esq. a man of great variety of information; a most accomplished scholar: and in the whole range of polite literature, surpassed by few: a man of strict moral worth, of piety without cant, and of uncommon goodness of heart.

At Brompton Grove, *Mrs. Grojan*, widow of Francis G. esq. 71.

In Portugal Street, Grosvenor Square, *Mrs. Fyers*, wife of Colonel F. 54.

At Chelsea, *William Bate*, esq. late of Dublin.—*Mrs. Fitzgerald*, wife of Thomas F. esq. late of Ivy Bridge, and daughter of Mr. Toms, of Totness, Devon.

At Roehampton, *Miss Anne Catherine Markham*, sixth daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

At Newington Terrace, *Mrs. Stokes*, widow of Mr. Nehemiah S. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Dartford, *Peter Gausson*, esq. of the Coldstream Guards, 22.

In Hill Street, Berkeley Square, *Catherine Maria*, wife of William Leveson Gower, esq. and heiress of the late Sir John Gresham, bart.

In Upper Berkeley Street, *Miss Sanders*, eldest daughter of Dr. S.

At Greenwich, *Samuel Gilliam Mills*, esq.

In King Street, *Mrs. Johnson*, relict of Samuel Johnson, esq. counsellor at law, and the last surviving daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, esq. of the ancient house of the L'Estranges, of Hunstanton. This venerable lady was born in the year 1712.

At Knightsbridge, in the 81st year of his age, and 57th of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. *John Trotter*, of the Scotch church, Swallow Street.

In Guilford Street, *Anthony Van Dam*, esq. formerly of New York, 77.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. S. Forster*, son of T. F. esq. of Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square.—*Samuel Moody*, esq. of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, 75.

In Hans Place, Sloane Street, *Mrs. Corwell*, wife of Lieutenant Colonel C. late of the first battalion of Royals.

In Mildred's Court, Poultry, *William Storrs Fry*, esq. banker.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Laskey*, wife of Captain John L.

In Piccadilly, *Mr. Brookes*, lottery-office keeper and stock-broker. He put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head. The recent failure in the city had been productive of some temporary embarrassment to Mr. B. but it is believed that the fatal event was occasioned by some very illiberal and unfounded insinuations which were thrown out against his character on the Stock Exchange.

In Vere street, Clare market, *Mr. Cullum*, cheesemonger. From a very humble beginning Mr. Cullum had realized full 60,000l. in the house where he died: he contracted for the produce of many large dairies in Somersetshire, and had made some considerable purchases of land in that county.

In the rules of the King's Bench, Captain *E. A. Caulfield*, late of the 1st Guards, whose appearance on the stage, and the crim. con. action, brought against him by Captain Chambers, are subjects of general notoriety. For the damages given in that action, he had been confined several years. Captain C. was nearly related to the Earl of Charlemont; and, by his mother's side, grandson to James Lord Ruthven; he was also nearly connected with the Duke of Argyle, Lord Bute, Lord Elphinstone, and several other ancient families.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

•• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APPPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for inclosing Blackburn Common, and other waste grounds in the barony of Wark, and parish of Simonburn, in Northumberland.

Married.] At Houghton-le-Spring, Archibald Jerden, esq. of Bonjedward, North Britain, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Milner, of Barnes.

At Newcastle, Mr. James Waller, to Miss Mary Hutchinson.—The Rev. Robert Stodhart, of Stepney, Middlesex, to Miss Jane Hood, of Gateshead.

At Hexham, Mr. Johnson, merchant, to Miss Jane Hatherington, of Chollerford.

At Stockton, Mr. Gilbert Atkinson, to Miss Robinson.

At Whittingham, Mr. Charles Skirreff, merchant, of Leith, to Miss Coxon, daughter of the late Mr. Henry C. of Howbalk.

At Warkworth, Major Cook, to Miss Surtees, daughter of Mr. Aubone S. late of Newcastle.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mr. Joseph Humble, of Middleton, near Leeds.

At Morpeth, Mr. Joseph Glynn, 61.—Mrs. Davie.

At Berwick, Mr. Thomas Grieve, 36.—Mr. Matthew Campbell, druggist, 80.—Mrs. Liddell, 70.—Mrs. Miller, a maiden lady, 60.—Mr. Jeremiah Ward, master of the Tweed packet, of this town.—Mrs. Carruthers, relict of Ensign C. of the Invalids, 76.—Mr. John Gray, of Kelso.—Mr. George Davidson, schoolmaster, 64. He was one of the American loyalists, and formerly a justice of the peace in the colonies, but had resided in Berwick for the last twenty-five years.

At Woodburn-hill, Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. Charles F.

At Heaton, the infant son of M. W. Ridley, esq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. John Hall.—Mr. Day.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Thomas Walton, 71.

On board the ship Theodosia, on his passage to London, George Ridley, esq. of Westoe, near South Shields, 56.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Cooke, 38.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Ann Bartram, 19.—Mr. Edward Hogg, 42.

At Chopwell, Mr. James Rippon, 44.

At Newcastle, Mr. Henry Powell, many years in the service of the customs at Shields,

64.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fairless, 64.—Mr. W. Minto, 62.—Mr. T. Knox, 85.—Mrs. Curry.—Mrs. Anderson.—Mrs. Elizabeth Burn, 85.—Mrs. Hemsley.—Mrs. Margaret Harwood, wife of Mr. Christopher H. 70.—Mr. W. Webster, of Aberdeen, 44.—Mr. Richard Nicholson, 31.—Mrs. Susannah Scott, relict of Mr. Joseph S. formerly an eminent wine-merchant, 87.—Mr. Arch. Strachan, 79.—Mrs. Curry.—Mrs. Hemsley.—Mrs. Mary Davison, 86.—Mrs. Jefferson, wife of Mr. Francis J.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Jones.—Mr. George Fairless, 95.

At Darlington, Loyzelure Wilkinson, esq. 80.

At Wooler, Mrs. Ann Dixon, 84.—Mrs. Werge, relict of — W. esq. of Horton, 80.

At Tedham, Mrs. Hannah Watson, 70.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mr. William Hunter.

At Black Hall, Hexham, John Featherston, esq. 70.

At Windyside, Durham, Mr. Ralph Walton, 80.

At Ovington, Miss Ann Burnett.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Mitchinson, of the Mark Quay inn, 64.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for the following acts:—1. For inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the Townships of Workington and Wincales, and Manor of Workington, and in the Townships, Divisions, or Manors of Great Clifton, Little Clifton, and Stainburn, all in the parish of Workington. 2. For inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the Manors of Porton and Santon, in the parish of Porton. 3. For inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the Townships of Arlecdon and Whillimoor, and Manor of Arlecdon, in the parish of Arlecdon—all in Cumberland.

The Earl of Lonsdale has signified his intention of enfranchising his numerous copyholders throughout Cumberland and Westmoreland, by which popular measure he will be enabled to enclose more than 20,000 acres of valuable land in those counties, which are at present in a fruitless state of commonage.

We regret to find that we were last month led into an error respecting an earthquake in this and the adjacent counties; no such event having

having taken place. The paragraph on the subject was extracted from one of the London papers. It is difficult to conceive what end such fabrications are designed to answer.

Married.] At Carlisle, John Houseman, esq. of Lopham-park, to Miss Wilson, of Bigland, near Wigton—James Craig, esq. of Antrim, Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth Boustead, only daughter of Mr. Thomas B. of Carlisle.

At Lytham, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, minister of the Independent chapel in Preston, to Miss Edmonson.

At Burnside, near Kendal, Mr. Walton, schoolmaster, to Miss Potter.

At Wigton, Richard Mullender, esq. coroner, to Miss Dunn.

The Rev. Mr. Stainton, curate of Rampside, to Miss Hale, second daughter of John H. esq. of Hale, near Egremont.

At Kendal, Mr. Daniel Bouckham, to Miss Mary Thompson.

At New Hutton, Mr. John Jackson, of the King's Arms, Kendal, to Miss B. Scales.

At Alston, the Rev. Mr. Norris, to Miss M. Dickenson, eldest daughter of Mr. John D. of Lowbyers.

Died] At Cockermouth, Mrs. Wilton, 66.

At Thrimby, Westmoreland, the Rev. Mr. Fisher.

At Workington, Mr. Spooner, of Whitehaven.

At Skilgill, near Keswick, Mrs. Mary Fisher, 90.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. William Askew, postmaster.

At Endmoor, near Kendal, Mr. James Crossfield, 56.

At Kendal, Mr. Robert Parkinson.—Mrs. Mary Latham, 80.—Mrs. Dobson.

At Penrith, Mrs. Robison, widow of Mr. James R.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Walker, relict of John W. esq. 69.—Mrs. Peele.—Mrs. Ann Cameron, 54.—Mrs. Birkett, wife of John B. esq.—Joseph Harrymon, esq.—Mr. Thomas Bowness, surveyor of taxes, 41.—Mr. Thomas M'Mynre, 60.

At Harby Brow, near Wigton, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, 88.

At Nook-foot, in consequence of the overturning of a cart, Mr. Matthew Mitchell, colliery agent to Sir James Graham, bart. 80.

Lieutenant Fitchet, whose death at Carlisle was announced in our last number, enlisted, in the year 1776, as a private in the 1st battalion of royal artillery. The year following, he embarked for America, in which country he was actively engaged. He was present at the taking of St. Lucia, in 1778—served for some time in that and other West India islands, was taken prisoner by the French at Tobago, in the year 1781, but was exchanged in 1782. He remained in his native land but a few weeks, when he went to Canada, where he remained for five years. In 1791 he embarked for India as sergeant-major to

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the detachment of artillery under Major Scott. In this capacity he served in the army under Lord Cornwallis, before Seringapatam, in the same year, and was at the siege and taking of Pondicherry in 1798. In 1797, he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 73d foot, and the same year purchased his lieutenantancy. During the long period he has served his country in the East, he had the honour to command his highness the Nizam's artillery in the Mysore war, and was at the siege and taking of Seringapatam in 1799. In numberless other engagements Lieutenant Fitchet acquitted himself with credit to himself, and advantage to his country. One trait of decisive resolution in the character of Lieut. Fitchet, and for which he, and those engaged in the enterprise, received the thanks of the superior officers, ought not to be omitted.—On the 31st of July, 1800, Lieut. Fitchet, in company with Lieut. Jackson, and fourteen men of the 73d, volunteered their services to swim across the Malpurba river, which they accomplished, though under the guns of Manooly Fort, and succeeded in bringing over from the enemy a large boat, four field guns, and destroyed seven chests of ammunition. He has left a son, a lieutenant in the 75th regiment, who from the age of ten years was with his father in most of the battles in the East.

YORKSHIRE.

Notice has been given of intended applications to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for Acts for the following purposes:—1. For making a Turnpike-road to branch off from the great north road, at the south end of Barnsdale, and to communicate with the present road leading from Wakefield to Leeds. 2. For inclosing the Commons and Waste Grounds in the Graveship of Holme, in the parishes of Kirkburton and Almondbury, in the West Riding. 3. For inclosing the Commons, &c. in the parish of Crowle, and townships of Eastoft and Ealand, in that parish, in the counties of Lincoln and York, and also such Commons as lie within the parish of Hatfield, in this county.

At the late quarterly meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, which was held at Hedon, before dinner, as is customary, the Society discussed the following agricultural question, viz.—“What are the comparative profits of crops of hemp and flax, with respect to each other, or to crops of corn?—Is the land on which they are cultivated more or less fitted for a succeeding crop; and what sort of land is best adapted to the growth of hemp and flax?” The result of the discussions on such a subject, by such a Society, and in such a district, cannot at this particular crisis but be of importance to the public.—Notwithstanding flax has been very little grown in Holderness, several of the members present were so far acquainted with the mode of cultivating it, as to be thoroughly convinced

vinced that it might, particularly at this period, be very advantageously grown, both to the cultivator and the community, on a great deal of the land in Holderness; and a letter to that effect, from a very intelligent agriculturist, who resides in a flax district, was read. Mr. Grimston exhibited to the Society a machine for making hay, and also a large hay-rake, both drawn by horses, and some other implements, which he had purchased for himself in London. They were much approved of, but particularly the machine for making hay, of the operation of which a trial was made; and as the whole company had no doubt of its utility, the Society ordered one to be made similar to that exhibited. The best thanks of the Society were unanimously given to Mr. Grimston, for the great assiduity and zeal which he had evinced upon this and former occasions, in promoting the patriotic objects of the Society.

Married.] At York, Alexander Milne, esq. major in the 15th regiment, to Miss Henrietta Belcombe, second daughter of W. Belcombe, M.D.—Edward Robinson, esq. of Monk-end, to Miss Ann Mosley, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. M. rector of Stonegrave.

At Kirkby Ravensworth, Marley Harrison, esq. eldest son of the late Cornelius H. esq. of Stubb-house, to Miss Margaret Hutchinson, youngest daughter of Francis Hutchinson, esq. of Newsham.

At Scarborough, Richard Edensor Heathcote, esq. of Longton-hall, in the county of Stafford, to Emma Sophia, second daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, bart. of Drake-low Park, in Derbyshire.

At Scarborough, John H. Lister, esq. attorney-at-law, to Miss Ward, daughter of Mr. Jefferson W.

At Whitby, William Wharton, jun. esq. to Miss Hill.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Mary Hoyes, a maiden lady, sister of the late Colonel Robert H. and niece of the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, 82.—Mr. S. Tyas, one of the Proctors in the ecclesiastical court.—Mr. Mark Hesp, jun. late master of the Kingston, of Hull, 35.—Mrs. Richmond, relict of Walter R. esq. 65.—Mr. Anthony Hurwood, 75.

At Hull, aged 64, Mr. John How, many years clerk to the late James Smith, esq. solicitor. He was found drowned in the Humber, a little to the Westward of the New Dock. He had been missed on the preceding evening; and for several days before had betrayed marks of mental alienation. He was an honest, faithful servant; a man of the strictest rectitude and integrity, and universally esteemed.—The Rev. George Thompson, of this place, vicar of Warme, curate of Sutton and Drypool, and forty-five years chaplain of the Trinity-house, at this town, 69.—Mr. John Ward, 50, and Mr. Samuel Smith, 46, both tide-waiters in the customs of this

port.—Mrs. Hall, 63.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bean, 58.—Mrs. Hunt, 45.—Mrs. Gruby, 40.

At Whitby, Mr. Andrew Hall, late owner of the Elizabeth, Whitby and Hull trader.—Mr. Joseph Breckon.—Mrs. Ann Crow.—Mr. Thomas Gosling—four remarkable instances of sudden death, at the same place, and in one and the same night.

LANCASHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an Act to authorise the Common Council of Liverpool to fill up the Dock in that town, called the Old Dock, and in lieu thereof (at the expense of the Corporation) to enlarge the Queen's Dock, and extend it into Toxteth Park, in the parish of Walton, and also to extend the powers and authorities contained in the several Dock Acts, to the enlargement of the Queen's Dock, and to the quays, and certain streets, and places surrounding the same, and to enable the Common Council to appropriate the scite of the present Old Dock, to the erecting thereon a Custom-house, and other public commercial buildings, offices, and conveniences; to make an additional Market, and to form a spacious street of communication from Pool-lane to Mersey-street, so as to connect in a more convenient and direct manner the northern and southern parts of the town; and further to make in lieu of a certain common highway of the breadth of thirty-five yards, intended to run northwardly from Bath street, to the boundary of the township of Liverpool, two public roads or common highways of the breadth of twenty yards each, to run in the same direction, and to the same extent (northwardly), and nearly parallel to each other.

Married.] At Bolton, the Rev. Henry Halliwell, rector of Clayton, near Brighton, Sussex, to Miss Carlisle, of Bolton.

At Cartmel, Pudsey Dawson, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Bigland, daughter of George B. esq. of Bigland.

At Lancaster, David Campbell, M.D. of Kendal, to Miss Pedder.

At Preston, Mr. Abram Hawkyard, merchant, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, to Miss Eliza Gorton, of Liverpool.

At Sefton, Christopher Richmond, esq. merchant, to Miss Bootle, daughter of Mr. John B. of Thornton.

At Manchester, William Coulborn, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Eliza Ollivant Rushton, eldest daughter of E. R. esq. of Slade-hill.

At Liverpool, Capt. Carney, of the ship Charles, to Mrs. Evison, widow of Capt. E.—Mr. George Hays, of Stoke, Staffordshire, to Miss Catherine Plumbe.

At Ulverston, the Rev. W. Miller, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Margaret Towers.

Died.] At New Hall, Ashton, Anna Maria, wife of Sir William Gerard, bart. and daughter of Miles Stapleton, esq. of York, 311.

At Castlemere, near Rochdale, John Walmsley, esq. 77.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodburne, wife of Mr. William W. 57.

At Tarbock, Mrs. Rachel Hunt.

At Manchester, Mr. James Whitaker, of the house of Lockatt, Whitaker, and Co. calico-print-engravers, 28.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Margaret Porter, 104.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Greaves, 77, widow of the late Captain Wm. G. and only surviving daughter of the late Alderman Greaves, of this borough.—Mr. Stewart.—Capt. T. Allen, of the ship Scipio, of this port, 47.—Mr. Joshua P. Orme, 33.—Mr. Edmund Wells.—Mrs. Thompson, relict of Mr. T. dockmaster.—Mr. Wm. Nixon, 34.—Mrs. Bragge, relict of the Rev. Joseph B.—Mrs. Davies — Mr. Weston, comedian, 35.

At Catterall, near Garstang, Mr. Thos. Twist, jun. of Liverpool, 21.

At Garstang, Mr. John Preston, town serjeant and bellman, 78.—Mrs. Dolly Townsend, 78.

At Warrington, Mrs. Deare.

At Stand in Pilkington, Nathaniel Philips, esq. 82.

At Rochdale, Miss Ann Hunt, 25.

At Lindale, near Cartmel, Mrs. A Metcalfe, 58.

CHESHIRE.

The beautiful building called the Commercial News Rooms, recently erected, and just opened at Chester, does honour to its founders, to the architect, and to that venerated city. The little expence and inconvenience which the Subscribers have incurred in the erection of this structure, produces a confident hope of greater and more general improvements in Chester. In this laudable object the Corporation are taking the lead, in the erection of a new Bridge over the river.

Married.] At Chester, Edward Barnes Watson, esq. eldest son of J. B. W. esq. of Torrick-hall, to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of Wm. W. esq. of Belvedere.—Lord Charles Bentinck, youngest son of the Duke of Portland, to Miss Georgiana Seymour.—Mr. Read, organ-builder, of Liverpool, to Miss Hester Morgan, of Boughton.—Mr. Thomas Roberts, ship-builder of Conway, to Miss Hughes, of Carnarvon.

At Alderley, the Rev. Henry Law, vicar of Standon, Herts, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Hibbert, esq. of Hare-hill, in this county, and of Clapham, Surry.

At Stockport, Mr. Sidebotham, of Haughton, to Miss Thorneley, daughter of P. T. esq.

At Bunbury, Mr. Charles Coomer, of Newall, to Miss Harris, of Alpraham.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Jane Tilley.—Of the small-pox, Mr. Fairbrother, 27.

At Flookensbrook, Miss Maria Theresa Bagnall.

At Bootle, the Rev. Daniel Gray, many years minister of the late Countess of Huntingdon's chapel there, 53.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bolsover, George Grant, esq. of Waltham-place, Berks, to Miss Frances Stanley Allen, daughter of the late James Humberton A. gent.

At Barlborough, Mr. J. Potts, of Hull, to Mrs. Martha Norburn.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Peter Thirlwall, of Lancaster, to Miss Sarah Shaw, of Eckington.

At Scropton, Thomas Nelson, esq. of Tenderden-street, Hanover-square, London, to Miss Elas.

Died.] At his house, near Burton, Mr. Thomas Lomas.

At Stanton-by-Bridge, Mrs. Flamstead, wife of Lieut. F. of the 1st dragoon guards.

At the Potlocks, near Findern, Mrs. Glover.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Harworth, Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq. M. P. of Fryston, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria Monckton, second daughter of Viscount Galway.

Died.] At Blyth, Mrs. Wright, wife of Wm. W. esq. of Doncaster.

At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Cutts, attorney, 52 — Mr. Samuel Banks, son of Quartermaster B. of the 4th dragoon guards, 19.—Mr. Joseph Cooper, 63.—Mrs. Mary Perkins.—Mrs. Oldham, 72.—Mr. Thomas Oldfield, 33.

At East Retford, Mr. George Haggerstone, 69.—Alexander Emerson, esq. late of West Retford-house, brother to the late Sir Whar-ton Amcotts, bart.

At New Retford, Mr. Robert Ash.

At Farnsfield, Miss Ann Hathor, youngest daughter of Mr. H.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Ingoldsby, the Rev. R. E. Cracroft, to Miss Holmes.

At Lincoln, Lieut. Burchell, of the royal marines, to Miss Parsons, of Ipswich.—Lieut. Rudkin, of the 77th regiment of infantry, to Miss Aysthorpe.

At Lea, Mr. Thornton, merchant, of Gainsbro', to Mrs. Bull.

Died.] At Somerby, Wm. Burton, esq. 68.

At Gainsbro', Captain Mark Dry, of the Manchester, London trader.

At Louth, the Rev. Mr. Langhorne.

At Stamford, Mr. Wm. Webb, 51.—Mr. T. Wright, 75.—Mrs. M. Sheild, widow of Henry S. esq. of Preston, in the county of Rutland, and only sister of the late Wm. Haymes, esq. of Kibworth Harcourt, and of the late Robert H. esq. of Great Glenn, Leicestershire, 82.

At Crowland, Miss Ranby, second daughter of Mr. R. of Pinchbeck.

At Sleaford, Mr. Henry Goodyear, twenty-seven years parish clerk of that place, 72.

At Wyham, near Louth, John Grant, esq. one of the most considerable farmers and graziers in the county, having near 10,000 acres of

of land in his occupation at the time of his death, 48.

At Horbling, Mrs. Porter.

At Graby, Mrs. Long, of Gedney, 49.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinckley, Mr. Charles Chenier, to Miss Barratt.

At Sheepy, Mr. R. S. Perkins, of Atherstone, surgeon, to Miss Jarvis, daughter of Joseph J. esq.

At Leicester, Mr. Benjamin Smith, of London, to Miss Banner, daughter of the late Mr. Isaiah B.—Mr. John Hackett, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Colman.—The Rev. Charles Arnold, vicar of Roydon, to Anna, eldest daughter of Thomas Buxton, esq.

At Braunston, Mr. Hose, of the White Lion inn, Leicester, to Miss Wilkinson, of Hinckley.—Mr. John Pearson, of Leicester, to Mrs. Rayson, of Bedworth.—Mr. Wright, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Rice, of Fil-longley.

At Hoton, William Crampton, esq. of Crewkern, Somersetshire, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Hacker Parkinson, esq.

At Beeby, Mr. Thomas Bosworth, of Keyham, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Lutterworth, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harper, rector of Calthorpe.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mrs. Letitia Periam, relict of the Rev. George P. rector of Lathbury, Bucks, and minister of Market Harborough.

At Seal, at the Rev. Wm. Greasley's, Mrs. Hannah Vincent, 74.

At Leicester, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. Mr. D.—Mr. Basford, 81.—Mrs. Roe, daughter of Mr. Alderman Jordan.

At Syston, Mr. John White sen, 69.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The following extraordinary case of abstinence from food is given in the Staffordshire Advertiser:—"It is not upon light authority that we should choose to give insertion to the following case. Supported, however, as we are, by the credence of the most respectable gentlemen of the faculty, who are desirous to draw the attention of the profession to further inquiry on the subject, we proceed to detail the following particulars, which are formed from the different communications of medical men.—Ann Moor, a poor woman of Tutbury, in this county, has lived upwards of fourteen months without food! The testimony of the woman herself was of course discredited, and she consented to be removed to a neighbour's house, to be watched for any length of time that was deemed sufficient to give a colour of truth to her report. This was accordingly done, and she was constantly watched for seventeen days and nights, and regularly visited by three surgeons once or twice a day. Till the end of fourteen days she did not even drink any water, which she had been accustomed to do in very small quantities, when she felt a nausea at her stomach. She now finds that this is removed by

wetting her tongue with damp cloths, by which she escapes the pain of swallowing as before, which was very considerable. During the length of time of the above fourteen months abstinence, water, and tea, without either milk or sugar, had been her only beverage. She has been in bed the whole of the time. Her pulse is very little under the standard of good health, but, as may be expected, her frame is excessively reduced. As this extraordinary woman is still living, we recommend her case to the attention of the faculty, and doubt not that they will consider her as a subject deserving of very minute consideration."

Married.] At Lichfield, Charles Holland Hastings, esq. major of the 63d regiment, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-general Gardiner, commander of the forces in Nova Scotia.

At Kinfare, William Crawshay, jun. esq. of London, to Miss E. Homfray, fourth daughter of Francis H. esq. of the Hyde, near Stourbridge.

At Broseley, Mr. Martin, of Paisley, Scotland, to Miss Emma Bryan, daughter of Thomas B. esq.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Rugeley, to Miss Whittingham.

Died.] At the Hollies, near Enville, John Hale, esq.

At Walsall, Mr. Huskinson.—Mr. James Plant.

At Clifton Campville, near Tamworth, Miss Elizabeth Cooper.

At Handsworth, Miss Sarah Buiery, 22.—Mrs. Morgan.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Chrees, attorney.

At Great Oak, near Audley, Mrs. Grocott, wife of Mr. Wm. G. 54.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the triennial Music Festival held at Birmingham, for the benefit of the Infirmary of that town, the receipts at the church and theatre for the three days were 5322l. 12s. 2½d. being a greater sum than was ever received on a similar occasion, out of London. The clear profits to the Charity will be about 3000l.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, it has been resolved to establish a Company for the Insurance of Lives, and for granting and purchasing Annuities, to be called the Birmingham Life Insurance and Annuity Office, with a capital of one million, in 1000 shares, of 1000l. each, ten per cent. on which is to be advanced in five instalments. The leading principles of this institution are professed to be as follow:—1st. A capital of one million has been subscribed, as a security for all the engagements of the institution, the proprietors taking upon themselves the sole responsibility, while the insurers participate with them in the profits, without any risk.—2d. It not only pays the sum assured on each life, but

but at the expiration of every seven years appropriates one-third part of its profits to increase each policy, in proportion to the aggregate amount paid by each person for premium, which gives persons assuring at this office every reason to expect their representatives will receive a very considerable addition to the sum insured. 3. Every proprietor is under the necessity of making an assurance, and when it drops, a new assurance must be made in its place, which gives an additional stability to the institution, by a perpetual renovation of policies.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. T. Owen, jun. to Miss Mary Pears.—Mr. J. P. Brothers, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Hadley.

At Aston, Mr. Joseph Rooker, to Miss Burman.

At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Morris, to Miss Jane Stanley.—Mr. Wm. Such, of Ashsted, to Miss Matilda Bloomer.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Dorothy Mordaunt, sister to the late Sir John Mordaunt, bart. and aunt to the representative for Warwick.

At Birmingham, Mr. Freer, sen. of Handsworth, formerly an eminent surgeon of the former town, 83.—Mr. Richard Burt, land-surveyor, 65.—Mr. John Taylor, drum-major of the guards, 87.—Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, 25.—Mrs. Pane, 71.

In his 78th year, Mr. John Freeth, commonly called the Poet Freeth, from the natural talent he possessed for versification; and forty-eight years proprietor of Freeth's coffee-house, Bell-street, a house much frequented by strangers, as well as the inhabitants, where the "Poet" used every evening to delight a large company with original songs, composed from subjects of a public nature, replete with wit and humour.

"Who, when good news is brought to town,
Immediately to work sits down,
And business fairly to go through,
Writes songs, finds tunes, and sings them too."

His morals were unsullied, and his manners unaffected. Formed to enliven the social circle, possessing wit without acrimony, and independence of mind without pride, he was beloved by his friends, courted by strangers, and respected by all. The harmless, yet pointed sallies of his muse, will be remembered with pleasing pain by thousands who admired his talents, and revere his virtues.

SHROPSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for Acts for making a Road or Passage for Horses on the banks of the Severn, for hauling and drawing barges and other vessels from the Meadow Wharf, Coulbrook Dale, to Mardol and Frankwell Quays, Shrewsbury: and also for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and making various improvements in the town of Shrewsbury, and suburbs.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Lieut. Price, of the Hereford militia, to Miss Anne Butts.—Mr. Samuel Urwick, of Shelton, to Miss Fowkes.—Mr. Wm. Wood, solicitor, to Miss Peele, daughter of Henry P. esq.

At Shiffnal, Mr. William Goodall, of Shawburch, to Miss Ann Fenn, of Oaken Gates.

At Oswestry, Mr. Thomas Evans, of Worcester, to Miss Bickerton, of Oswestry.

At Holywell, Mr. Woodcock, attorney, to Mrs. Jones, of Greenfield.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. Tabitha Williams.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Wellings.—Mrs. Bradley.—Mrs. Dale, 80.

At Wollerton, Rowland Dicken, esq. formerly one of the coroners for this county.

At Gunley-hall, the Rev. R. Price, vicar of Welshpool and Forden.

At Whitchurch, Mr. R. B. Jones, printer and bookseller.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, George Frederic Knipe, esq. of the 11th dragoons, to Miss M. A. Williams, youngest daughter of the late John W. esq.

At Ribbesford, the Rev. John Cawood, curate of Ribbesford, and master of Bewdley Grammar school, to Miss Crane, of Hall's Barr, near Kidderminster.

At Kidderminster, Mr. T. F. Silver, of Woodbridge, to Miss Mary Watson.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Crane.—Mrs. Perrins.

At Pershore, John Drew, esq. 64.

At Bewdley, Mr. Samuel Bowes.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. William Knight.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Timothy Dobson, 72.

At Stourport, Mr. Joseph Weaver.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaton Bishop, Mr. Powell, of London, to Miss Mary Jones, of Wormill, near Hereford.

At Ross, Mr. Parker, attorney, of Gloucester, to Miss Haynes.

At Weston, near Ross, Mr. Barlow, of the Crown and Thistle inn, Monmouth, to Miss Jane Kitson, of the Lea, Gloucestershire.—Richard Cartwright, esq. of Shirehampton, near Bristol, to Miss Betton, daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of Whitchurch.

Died.] At Kington, Mr. W. Davies, surgeon, of Talgarth, Brecknockshire, eldest son of Wm. D. esq. of Broyntley's castle, in that county.

At Monkland, Mr. Davies, late of Stagbatch.

At Little Enner, near Leominster, Mrs. Pateshall, 76.

At Leominster, Mr. Wm. Harris, eldest son of Mr. H. attorney, 21.

At Woonton, near Leominster, Mr. Edmund Horsnett, 82; two days afterwards his son George, 37; and the following day his wife, 76.

At

At Ross, Mr. Potter, of the George inn.
At Much Marcle, Mr. Daniel Hullett, 64.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament, next session, for Acts for several new Rail-ways in this county:—1. From the river Severn, at Bull's Pill, in the parish of Newnham, to the summit of the hill above Churchway-engine, in the forest of Dean, with collateral branches within the forest. 2. From the river Wye, at Liddbrook, to the Lower Forge, below Newerne; with a canal to extend to the termination of the railway near the Lower Forge, to the Severn at Nass Point. 3. From the top of Wymbledon Stad, in the forest of Dean, to the river Wye, at Redbrook, or, if found expedient, to the Half-way house in the parish of Dixton, or Pool Dee, in the parish of Penalt, Monmouthshire.

Married.] At Frampton-upon-Severn, the Rev. Powell Colchester Guise, brother of Sir Wm. Guise, bart. to Miss Maria Clifford, second daughter of Nathaniel C. esq. of Frampton-court.

At Farmington, J. R. Douglas, esq. second son of Brigadier-general D. to Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Willan, esq. of Farmington, and of Mary-la-bonne park.

At Willersey, the Rev. Wm. Mould, rector of Chalcombe, Devon, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Scott, rector of Willersey.

At Gloucester, Mr. John Croke, of London, to Miss Whittick, of Cheltenham.—Mr. Barnett Barnett, to Miss Louisa Solomons, of Jamaica.

At Newland, Mr. H. Maltby, merchant, of London, to Miss James, sister to Mr. J. solicitor, Colford.

At Rodborough, Mr. John Cox, of Olivets, near Painswick, to Miss Chance, of Dudbridge, near Stroud.

At Bibury, the Rev. John Hughes, rector of North Tidworth, to Miss Coxwell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles C. of Abington.

Died.] At Upper Slaughter, the Rev. Ferdinando Tracy Travell, A.M. forty-four years rector of that parish. In the various branches of Christian duty, he eminently excelled—a kind relation, a generous benefactor, and a zealous divine. When incapable of edifying his parishioners from the pulpit, he improved them by his writings; which taught them how to live, whilst his resignation through a painful illness, shewed them how to die.

At Butler's Court, Lechdale, Mrs. Gearing.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Mary Lander, 92.—Mr. James Heath.—William Roberts, M.D.

At Marshfield, Miss Francis Isaac.

At Abinghall, Mr. Miles Hartland.

At Minsterwith, Mr. John Harris.

At Stroud, the Rev. David Lloyd, 64.

At Corse, Mr. Anthony Sizemore, 68.

At Westcote, the Rev. Miles Tomb, curate of that parish. He had been for some time deranged in his intellects, got up in the night, and went to the churchyard, where he was found dead in the morning, suspended on the gate by one arm. It is supposed he had slipped down the bank, and caught by the gate in the agonies of death.

At the Parsonage-house, Avening, Richard Webb, esq. of Hackney, Middlesex.

At Little Whitcomb, Mrs. Smith.

At the venerable age of 93, the Rev. John Longdon, rector of Winstone, and perpetual curate of Barnwood and Flaxley, in this county. He had constantly resided at the first-mentioned parish sixty-six years, and assiduously performed the duties of it, till prevented by infirmity. The powers of a well-informed mind, and a retentive memory, were displayed in his latest conversation with his friends. Though not afflicted with any previous severe illness, he was for some time sensible of his approaching dissolution, and met it with the pious fortitude of "those who die in the Lord."

OXFORDSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament, next Session, for Acts for inclosing the open and common Fields of Chadlington East, Chadlington West, and Chilson; and also those of Kingsham.

Married.] Wm. Hall, jun. esq. of Arlington, in the county of Gloucester, captain of the Bibury volunteer infantry, to Miss Anne Wells, second daughter of the late Richard W. esq. of Ascot, in this county.

At Holywell Church, Mr. Thomas Sadler, to Miss Cox, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles C. of the King's Arms inn, Holywell.

At Oxford, Mr. Henry Lewin, of Beckley-park, to Miss Harriet Cooke.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Isham, relict of the Rev. Eusebius I. and mother of Sir Justinian I. bart. of Lamport, Northamptonshire, 90.—Mrs. Gray, 48.—Mr. Thomas Davis, 73.

At Aston Rowant, Mr. John House, 50.—Mrs. Caillaud, wife of Brigadier-general Caillaud, 77. Possessed of a vigorous and highly-cultivated mind, and uncommon benevolence of heart, her long and useful life was passed in promoting the happiness of her numerous friends, and in administering to the necessities of the poor.

At Kencot, Mrs. Stevens, relict of Wm. S. esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Wexham, Henry Gase, esq. of Shenstone, Staffordshire, to Miss Eliza Ford, eldest daughter of Randle F. esq. of Wexham.

Died.] At Newlands, Mrs. Winifred Jones, relict of the late Sir Harford J. and mother of Sir Harford J. resident at Bagdad.

At Doddershall, Mr. Edward Read, 61.

At Whaddon Hall, Robert, the infant son of W. Lowndes, esq.

At Great Linford, Mrs. Ann Sharp, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Pearson, of Newport Pagnell, 40.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walkern, W. Hamilton, esq. of Guilford-street, to Mary, third daughter of the late W. Gosling, esq. of Clay Hall.

Mr. Richard Marriott, of Symonds Inn, London, to Miss Wakefield, of Market-street.

Died.] At Cheshunt, Miss Ransome, daughter of Mr. R. of Ipswich.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Beckerings Park, Mr. John Barton, surgeon of Manchester.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weedon Beck, Mr. Howard Caple, to Miss Elizabeth Hipwell.

At Kettering, Mr. William Roughton, jun. to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Pierre Jacques La Cheznez Heude.

At Peterborough, G. Walker, esq. of Norman Cross, to Miss Pressland, only daughter of Thomas P. esq.

Died.] At Floore, Mr. Hugh Muskett, 81.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. T. Wright, 75.

At Rushton, Mr. Phillips.

At Warkton, Mrs. Green.

At Peterborough, Mr. Bryan Betham, apothecary, and surgeon, in the 76th year of his age, and the 50th of his practice in that city.

At Spratton, Mr. William Pearson.

At Wywell, Mrs. Allington, wife of the Rev. William A.

At Moulton, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. William T.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Glatton, the Rev. G. Clough, to Miss Austin, of Hammerton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. John Fox, of London, to Miss Ann Goodes, daughter of Mr. Joel G.

Died.] At St. Ives, Miss Ann Denny, second daughter of Mr. D. surgeon, 14.

At Abbots Repton, Mr. William Stevens.

At Sawtry, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. George B. 67.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Cook.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] In his 68th year, the Rev. James Nasmith, D.D. rector of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, a man of sound principle, and enlarged mind. He filled the office of chairman in the county sessions for a number of years, with equal honour to himself, and advantage to the public, and discharged his ministerial duties with zeal and fidelity. He was formerly Fellow of Benet College, B.A. 1764, M.A. 1767, D.D. 1797.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Willett.—Mr. Wm. Dickenson, 90.—Mr. John Barnes.

At Ely, Mrs. Muriel, wife of Mr. M. surgeon, and daughter of the late Brooke Bramwhite, esq. of Lavenham, Suffolk.

At Foulmire, Mr. Thomas Nash, 71.

At Chesterton, Mrs. Wragg, 63.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Robert Paul, of Starston Hall, has addressed to the editor of the Norfolk Chronicle, a communication on the advantages of rolling newly planted wheats, so as to render the surface of the land close and firm: "There is (says he) more than one advantage to be derived from the rolling system, if it is properly applied, as the wheats are made perfectly clean from seed weeds. It has a tendency also to improve the quality, and increase the quantity; and I may assert with propriety likewise, that it does in some measure preserve those which are late put in, from the dreadful effects of the mildew; for this reason, because it checks the straw in assuming that very dark green appearance about the middle of July, at which time they are in the greatest danger of infection. I believe it is pretty well known that all wheats which are late, and where the soil wants solidity, are particularly liable to that disease, so baneful to the crop. I therefore beg to enforce the propriety of acquiring it by rolling as soon as the wheats are deposited; but if it is omitted till the spring of the year, it will not be doing them justice. I would just hint that in some cases, where the land has been newly broken, and the soil very rich, it wants an immense pressure, which requires the draught of from four to six horses. In fact, it cannot be made too firm in that state. I hope what I have suggested will induce all growers of wheat to try the experiment impartially, and then they will be their own judges upon the subject; and if it should prove to increase the quantity of that important grain, the staff of life, it will give me great pleasure."

Married.] Mr. Pitchers, attorney of Fakenham, to Miss Carr, of Wells.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Henry Gooch, of Walworth, Surry, to Miss Janet Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. surgeon.—Mr. G. H. Thompson, to Miss Eliz. Thirkettle.—Mr. W. Mickleburgh, of Gorleston, to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis.—Mr. Robert Goodman, to Miss M. Carruthers.

At Diss, Mr. E. Sissons, of Finsbury, to Miss D'Algar.—Mr. Wells, merchant, of London, to Miss Charlotte Browne, third daughter of Mr. Samuel B. of Warham.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Mary Moneyment, 101. She retained her faculties to the last.—Mrs. Athore, 61.—Mr. John Crane, 84.—Mrs. Peed, 102.—Mr. Thomas Tall, 51.—In the 49th year of his age, Dr. Richard Lubbock, a man pre-eminent in his profession. He possessed for many years the public confidence to an unexampled degree; and

and in extensive usefulness, in skilful, liberal, and humane practice, he has been equalled by few. Dr. Lubbock was a native of Norwich; he received the early and classical part of his education at the free school of that city, under Mr. Lemon and Mr. Pryse; his medical education commenced with Mr. Rigby, under whom he was one of the first pupils, who attended the Norfolk and Norwich hospital. He studied several years at Edinburgh, and obtained his degree in that University in the year 1784, with great credit, having distinguished himself by his *Thesis de Principio sorbile*, in which he delivered some ingenious and original speculations, which excited considerable notice from the philosophical chemists of that day. His introduction to practice, on his return to Norwich, was almost immediate; and from its earliest period to the moment of his being arrested by disease, he was unremittingly engaged in it; time and talent, having, perhaps, in no instance, been more uniformly, more constantly, or more undeviatingly directed to the objects of his profession. On entering upon it, he adopted some medical opinions, which were thought to be almost peculiar to himself, and at variance with established theories; they were, however, convictions in his mind; he conscientiously acted upon them, and his practice, it cannot be denied, has been justifyingly successful. The *Thesis* before alluded to was his only literary production, which appeared as a separate publication, but he wrote several papers in a periodical journal; an elaborate one on Diabetes, a striking and well written case of Catalepsy, and an Essay on Apoplexy, the latter signed Pyrrhus, will not be forgotten by medical readers. He also wrote a Memorial on Vaccination, in the year 1805, when an attempt was made to extend its benefits to the lower classes in this city. His moral character was without a stain, and his private and domestic virtues most estimable. He married in 1797, and leaves a widow and eight children.

At Hilgay, Mrs. Wright, wife of Henry W.

At Swaffham, Mr. Crask, many years master of the George inn, 68.

At Grimstone, John Kenney, gent.

At Acle, Mr. R. Spendlove.

At Stanfield, Mrs. Franklin, 35.

At Great Dunham, Mr. John Pond, of Walsingham, 21.

At North Creek, from the fatigue of labour in the hay field, and the excessive heat of the 13th of July, Mr. James Saunders, 28.

At Neatishead, John Harcourt, esq. 67.

At Bedingham, George Stone, esq. 59.

At Ringsfield, Mr. Robert Berry, 40.

At Heacham, Mrs. Roades. She went to see some relatives near Lynn, and whilst alighting from a taxed cart, the horse took fright at an umbrella, when she fell under the wheel, and survived the accident only half an hour.

At Emneth, Mrs. Frances Boyce, wife of John B. esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. T. Bryant, of Brightwell Mill, to Mrs. Norman, of the Prince of Wales inn, Ipswich.

At Yoxford, the Rev. R. Morgan, to Miss Wales.

Mr. John Wyatt, stationer of London, to Robina, third daughter of Mr. R. Risbrook, of Santon Downham.

At Felsham, A. C. Reeve, esq. of Wiston Grove, to Miss Newman, only daughter of the late R. N. esq. of Kersey.

Died.] At Washbrook, near Ipswich, Wm. Heysing Meyer, esq. late of South Lambeth, 40.

At Harleston, Mrs. Ann Barry, a maiden lady of Sylham. She was seized with an apoplectic fit while going out to dinner in her carriage. On its stopping at the house of a friend at Harleston, she was found lying at the bottom of it, and being taken out she survived little more than an hour.

At Lavenham, Miss Sophia Branwhite, youngest daughter of Mrs. Rebecca B.

At Ipswich, Mr. Hooker, sen.—Mr. L. Gowing, merchant.—Mr. Clamp.

At Stowmarket, Mr. William Hart, the oldest inhabitant of that place.

At Melford, Mr. G. Jennings, of the Cock and Bell inn.

At Eye, in the 30th year of his age, Robt. Taylor, esq. one of the common council for that borough. In the early part of his life this gentleman went to the East Indies, where, in a few years, by incessant activity and undeviating integrity, he acquired a handsome fortune. Previous to and on his return to his native country, he expended a great part of his property in rendering comfortable his numerous relatives who needed his assistance; and his private acts of charity were as extensive as unostentatious. Hospitable in the extreme to his numerous acquaintance; sincere in his friendship, and most exemplary in his conduct as a husband and a father, he lived universally esteemed, and died greatly regretted.

At Bury, Mrs. A. Spink, sister of the late John S. esq.

At Felsham, Mr. John Goold, 66.

At Finningham, Mr. Seaman Gerrard, 62.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hatfield Peverel, J. G. Walford, esq. of Lincoln's inn, London, barrister, to Miss Anna Walford, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. W. of Hatfield place.

James Page, esq. of Great Clacton, to Frances, daughter of William Baker, esq. of Kirby le Soken.

At Rayleigh, Mr. T. Livermore, of Chelmsford, to Miss S. Hutson.

At Colchester, Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss Elliss.

Died.] At Great Holland, Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of Lieut.-colonel F. of the 79th regiment.

At Weathersfield, Mr. Thomas Hardy.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Susannah Pollard, 86.
 At Little Baddow, Mrs. Hodgers, 78.
 At Barking, Joseph Bladworth, esq. 62.
 At Pebmarsh, Mrs. Collis.
 At Chipping Hill, Witham, in consequence of being overturned in his chaise, Mr. Porter.
 Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Rev. John J. rector of Great Parndon, in this county, and daughter of the late J. Waters, esq. of Hungerford Park, Berks.
 At Mersea Island, near Colchester, Mrs. Overall, sen. 90.
 At Springfield, Mr. Wm. Grace, schoolmaster, 76.
 At Ardleigh, Mr. Phillips Bromley, 65.
 At Great Holland, Mr. James Goodwyn, of the Lion inn.
 At Writtle Park, Mrs. Dearsley, relict of Wm. D. esq. of Rainham, and sister of the late Thackray Nightingale, esq. of Roxwell, 86.
 At Great Wakering, Mrs. Mary Smith, 63.
 At Maldon, Mr. Brown, 40.

KENT.

Married] In the Isle of Thanet, Daniel Rainier, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Sarah Mayhew, of Ramsgate.
 At Maidstone, the Rev. Thomas Pearce, vicar of Rucklington, Essex, to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward H.
 At Gravesend, R. Mills, esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Corso, to Miss Hopper.
 At Upper Deal, Lieutenant Edward Darby, to Miss Jane Claringbold.
 At Ramsgate, Lieut. Wright, to Miss Kingsford.
 At Canterbury, the Rev. Wm. Bennett, vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Chafy, rector of Swallowcliffe.
 At Rochester, Mr. R. Jackson, quartermaster in the fourth dragoon guards, to Miss Owlett, of Leeds.—Lieut. R. Murton, of the royal marines, to Miss Ann Smith, daughter of — S. esq. of Hoo.
Died.] At Mereworth, Mrs. Miller, wife Dr. M. 55.
 At Faversham, Mrs. Cambourne, 72.—Mr. R. Hinds, 51.—Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Mr. Samuel S.
 At Woolwich, the infant son of Lieutenant Colonel Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery.
 At Lewisham, Mr. John Russel, 41.
 At Throwly, Mr. H. Cobb.
 At Ashford, Mrs. Pattenson, widow of Joseph P. esq.—Mr. Thomas Reeve.
 At Ore, near Faversham, Mr. Mitchell, 92.
 At Hothfield, Mr. West, 94.
 At Maidstone, John Green, gent. 81.—Mrs. Pell, 61.—Mr. Bubber, 65.—Mr. Stephens, 62.
 At Herne, Edward Reynolds, esq. 74.
 At St. Nicholas, in Thanet, Mrs. Bridges, mother of John B. esq. 72.
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At New Romney Mrs. Pike, wife of Mr. P. stationer, 62.
 At Lee, the dowager Lady Dacre.
 At Eltham Lodge, Oliver Farrer, esq. of Bedford-square, London.
 At Wilmington, near Dartford, James Cumming, esq. admiral of the white, 70.
 At Canterbury, Mr. Alderman Bristow, printer and bookseller, and treasurer of the eastern parts of the county, 47. He was many years proprietor of the Kentish Chronicle, and has bequeathed 100l. to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and twenty guineas to the lying in charity, lately established in this city.—Mr. John Sequin, 86.—Mr. James Powel, 79.—Miss M. Iggulden, daughter of Mrs. I. of the George inn, 26.—Mrs. Noad, 83.—Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. William C.
 At Tunbridge wells, John Smith, esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.
 At Margate, William Whiting, esq. of Thatcham, Berks.—Mr. Charles Purdy, 20.—Edward Vaughan Williams, esq. of St. George's place, Surry road.—Mrs. Heseltine, wife of Mr. Benjamin, H. of London.
 At Barham, Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surenden.
 At Godmersham Park, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Austin, esq. 35.
 At Folkestone, Mrs. Bessant.
 At Sittingbourne, B. Faussett, esq. attorney, 55.—Mr. Thomas Denner.
 At Deal, Mrs. Elgar, wife of Mr. H. E. of his majesty's customs, 29.
 At Dover, Mr. Richard Hight.
 At Buckland, Mrs. Luckhurst, wife of Mr. L. of the Antwerp inn, Dover.
 Mrs. Strover, lady of the manor of Brompton, 85.
 At Brompton, Miss Jennings, of Hawkhurst, only daughter of the late Joseph J. esq. of Fenchurch street, London.
 At Ramsgate, Miss L. Massey, youngest daughter of Sir Hugh M.—Mr. John Thwaite, 78.—Mrs. Tomson, relict of Mr. Richard T.—Miss Susannah Spurgeon, 21.—Reverend Mr. Vickers, vicar of St. Lawrence's church, Cateaton street, London. He was on a visit to Ramsgate, and had dined with a party of friends at the London hotel. He parted with them in the evening to go to Burgess's library, where, after having sat some time reading the papers, he went out about ten o'clock, unaccompanied by any other person, to walk on the East Pier Head, his regular custom previous to retiring to rest. He had got nearly to the extremity of the pier, at which place Sir William Curtis's pleasure yacht lay moored alongside, when looking over at her, the night being dark, he stepped too far, and fell between the vessel and the wall, against both of which he is supposed to have struck in his descent to the water, a height of about thirty feet, and was taken up with several bones broken,
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broken, and otherwise so dreadfully bruised and lacerated that he expired about three hours afterwards.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Moon, 87.—Mrs. J. Chittenden, 90.

At Smarden, Mrs. Fagg, 52.

At Ringwold, Mrs. Horn, 76.

At Ivy Mill, near Maidstone, Mr. Thos. Pine, paper-maker, 65.

At Upper Hardres, Mrs. Ovenden, 92.

SURREY.

Died.] At Kingston, Mrs. Swaine, relict of Mr. W. S. hop-merchant of Southwark.

At Walworth, Jonathan Steel, esq.

At Croydon, Mrs. Morris, widow of Mr. G. Morris, of Portfall's Farm.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Parham, the Hon. Robert Curzon, son of Viscount C. and M. P. for Clithero, to Miss Bishopp, daughter of Sir Cecil B.

At Chichester, Mr. W. Humphrey, to Miss Pescott.

Died.] At Woolbeding, the Rev. Charles Williams, rector of the parishes of Woolbeding and Kingstone by Sea, 64.

At Brighton, Lady Alice Vernon, countess of Shipbroke, relict of the late earl, who died in 1783, when the title became extinct, and only daughter of S. Ibbetson, esq. of Denton Park, Yorkshire.—Mr. Naldred, miller. He put an end to his life with a razor in a paroxysm of violent brain fever.

At Lewes, Mr. Joseph Rickman, jun. 29.

At Kerdford, Mr. Wm. Herrington. He was found drowned in a pond not far from his father's house.

HAMPSHIRE.

A few months since we noticed the extraordinary increase of newly built houses near South Sea Common, Portsmouth. It has been recently ascertained that the number built in the suburbs of this town, during little more than eighteen months, amounts to 261, exclusive of the 104, before mentioned, near South Sea Common, making a total of 365, built in so short a space of time. At Fratton there have been built 33; at the Halfway-houses, and the New Buildings (outside of the Unicorn Gate) 179; and at Mile End, and in the road to the Flat House, 49; and they are constantly increasing in each of those places; for such is the demand for houses, that they are generally taken as soon as the foundations are laid.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and liberties, held at the Guildhall, to take into consideration the report of the committee appointed to investigate the plans, proposals, and estimates, for the intended water-works for those towns, Mr. Nicholson's plan was preferred as the cheapest and best adapted for the purpose. A sub-

scription was immediately opened, and in twenty-four hours the sum wanted (32,000l) was raised, and the books were closed. Seventy shares, of 50l each, were likewise taken conditionally, in case the money should be wanted.

Married.] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Edward Guest, of the New South Wales regiment, to Miss Louisa Wright, daughter of Edward W. esq. of Guernsey.

At Romsey, Lewis Williams, esq. of Pentwin, Brecon, to Miss Brice.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Capt. Short, of the royal navy, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late Philip Ballard, esq. of Newport.

At Southampton, C. Blyth, esq. of London, to Miss Sanders, daughter of Mr. James S.

Died.] At Lindfield, Mr. Anthony Harland, 74.

At Havant, Mrs. Todd, wife of Wm. T. esq.

At West Wickham, Sir John Chichester, bart. of Youlton, Devon.

At Chilcomb, Mrs. Bunce.

At Winchester, Mr. Bear, one of the clerks of the cathedral, 61.

At Baddesley, Colonel Walters, 76.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Melksham, Mr. Cooper, of Lad-lane, London, to Miss Wheeler.

At Westbury, Mr. Ball, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Singer.

George Law, esq. of Lincoln's inn, London, to Miss Still, eldest daughter of James Charles S. esq. of East Knoyle.

At Pewsey, Edward Hillier, esq. of London, to Miss Liddale, eldest daughter of the late John L. esq.

Died.] At Market Lavington, Joseph Roberts, esq.—Mrs. Hale, relict of Mr. Benjamin H.

At Corsham, Mrs. Catherine Heart, relict of John H. esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Charles Higham.

At Whiteparish, John Downe, 64.

At Tidworth, Mr. Kingston, jun.

At Bradford, Mr. George Hart.

At Bridbush chapel, the Rev. John M. Gibbon, 32.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Ferguson, of Southcote, Oxon, to Miss Mansfield.—Mr. James Midwinter, of London, to Miss Martha Midwinter.

At Newbury, Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Miss Allen.

Died.] At Maidenhead, Mr. John Rimell, 62.

At Reading, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. Justice.—Mr. Barnard Truss, 20.—Mr. Taylor.

At Shawford, Mr. Gunnell, 84.

At Newbury, Mr. G. Arrowsmith, 55.

At Lambourn, Mr. Dolphin Price, son of Thomas P. esq.

At Slough, Mrs. Emma Turner, wife of Mr. Wm. T. of Union street, Berkeley-square, London.

At Hurst, Mr. Henry Nashe, 89.

At Abingdon, Wm. Tomkins, esq. 77.

Thomas Ruddle, esq. late of Eversley, near Reading.

At Ginge, Mr. Wm. Goddard.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wiveliscombe, Lacy Yen, esq. of Oakhampton House, to Miss Margaret Duff, of Elgin, Scotland.

At Bath, T. G. Worthington, esq. late of Kintbury, Berks, to Miss Standert, only daughter of the late O. G. S. esq. of Taunton.

At Bristol, D. Burr, esq. major-general in the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Davis, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late James D. esq. of Chepstow.

At Wells, Mr. Edwards, of Yeovil, to Miss Ann Fussell, third daughter of James F. esq.

At Milverton, Mr. Holman, surgeon, of Crediton, to Miss Camplin, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. C. archdeacon of Taunton.

Died.] At Froxfield, the Rev. Clement Cruttwell, well known as the author of various literary performances, of great labour, extent, and utility. Mr. C. first appeared as an author in his edition of Bishop Wilson's Bible and Works, to which he has prefixed a Life; and in the splendid edition of the Bible, he has inserted Collations from the various Texts; an employment which first directed his thoughts to that most laborious undertaking, his "Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture;" a work which, according to the usual computation of time and assiduity, would be sufficient to occupy the life of an ordinary man; and when it is considered that he printed it in his own house, and corrected the press as he proceeded, some idea may be formed of his industry and perseverance. To the high merits of this performance, as a most accurate compilation, the clerical profession will readily subscribe; and the just and public encomium of the Bishop of Lincoln has stamped it with its due value. Scarcely had he recovered from a severe illness, which his incessant application had produced, and which obliged him to have recourse to the baths of St. Amand, in Flanders, when he projected the scheme of his Universal Gazetteer; in the execution of which he spent ten years of unwearied diligence; the sale of the first edition sufficiently proved the favourable idea in which it was regarded by the public; and he had just gone through the laborious office of editing a second edition, when, on the road to his native town, Wokingham, in Berkshire, he was arrested by a sudden illness which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured. Warm, generous, and sincere in his private character, Mr. C. had conciliated the esteem and affection of a

numerous circle of friends: secluded, indeed, of late years, by his ill state of health, his society had been principally confined to his more immediate connexions: to them he was most affectionately attached, and exhibited in all his social relations the kindest and most benevolent heart; by them he is deeply and sincerely regretted; and they feel a melancholy satisfaction, while recording the loss they have sustained, in offering this humble tribute to his talents and his virtues. He died in his 65th year.

At Bath, Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of Captain O. D. late of the 62d regiment of foot, and now adjutant of the Bath volunteers.—Mrs. Deane, relict of the Rev. Robert D. rector of Barwick in Elmet, Yorkshire, and fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marriott.—Colonel Landez, of Brinwillwch, near Swansea, one of his Majesty's justices of peace and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Glamorgan.—Neville Richard Prideaux, esq. fourth son of Mrs. Prideaux, of Sydney place.—Mrs. Boyce, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Bishop-hall, county of Kilkenny, Ireland.—Mrs. Walmsely, wife of John W. jun. esq. 33.—George Donaldson, esq. town-clerk of Haddington, N.B.—Mr. Vaslet, portrait-painter.—John Edwards, esq.

At Taunton, Mrs. Goldsworthy, wife of Major G. of the East India Company's service.

At Lydford, the Rev. Jonas Couch Morgan, eldest son of Jonas M. esq. of Woodovis house, near Tavistock, 28.

At Runnington, the Rev. John Farthing, rector of that parish.

At Clifton, aged 58, William Hill, late of Measham, Derbyshire, esq. formerly a partner in the banking houses of Wilkes and Hill, at Measham, and Burton-upon-Trent, and afterwards in those of Fishers, Hill, and Mammatt, at the same places, and at Ashby de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

At Bristol, Miss Fanny Pannell, youngest daughter of Thomas P. esq.—Mr. John Gillet, solicitor, a gentleman whose integrity and abilities ranked him with the first of his profession in that city.

DORSETSHIRE.

—An equestrian figure of his Majesty, mounted on his favourite grey charger, Adonis, has been formed in chalk on the hills of Ormington, near Weymouth, belonging to Mr. Wood, of the former place. Although its length is 280, and its height 320 feet, yet the likeness of the king is well preserved, and the symmetry of the horse is complete. It forms a pleasing object to the pedestrians on the esplanade of Weymouth, but more especially to those who are fond of water excursions in the bay, where the view is more complete. It has been carried into effect under the direction of Mr. Wood, bookseller, at the particular request and sole expence of John Rainier, esq. brother to the late admiral of that name.

Married.]

Married.] At Siltan, Mr. Hadland, of North Aston, Oxfordshire, to Miss Faugoin, of Wolverton, near Mere, Wilts.

At Weymouth, Mr. A. Sharland, to Miss Macpherson.

At Dorchester, Mr. John Norman, to Miss Winsor.

The Rev. N. Bartlett, rector of Closworth, to Miss Harbin, of Newton-house, Yeovil.

Died.] At Upwood, Edward David Batson, esq. banker of Lombard street.

At Yeovil, Wm. Hooper Masters, esq.

At Beaminster, Wm. Clark, esq. 80.

At Sherborne, Jane, the youngest daughter of W. Burnet, esq.

At Weymouth, Mr. Legge, surgeon of the 2d Somerset Militia. He was found in the street, under the window of his lodgings, weltering in his blood, and quite dead. He had been spending the preceding evening in company, and it is thought, that on his return home, finding the street door locked, and being very active, in the gaiety of the moment he resolved to scale the chamber window, but missed his hold, fell back, and was killed by the fall.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married] At East Antley, Abraham Smith, esq. of Treasbear, to Miss Barnes, only daughter of the late John B. esq.

At Exeter, Thomas Stokes, esq. of London, to Miss Parkes, late of Heavitree.—William Cookell, esq. paymaster of the Wiltshire Militia, to Miss Langdon.

At Plymouth, A. H. Ball, esq. captain in the royal marines, to Miss Price, daughter of the late D. P. esq.

At Northam, Mr. Edward Chapman, to Miss Eleanor Herneman, daughter of Capt. Francis H. of Appleton.

Died.] At his cottage, on the river Ex, John Sheldon, esq. F. R. S. professor of anatomy at the royal academy, and principal surgeon of Exeter hospital, to the former of which situations he was appointed by his majesty in 1782.

At Exeter, Mr. Wm. Luscombe, 68 — Mrs. Jane Macy — Mr. John White, partner in the Tamar brewery.—Mr. Nicholas Geare, proctor.

At Coxside House, Plymouth, Saville Shepherd, esq.

At Sidmouth, Miss M. Strong.

At Combe, near Honiton, Mrs. Putt, relict of the Rev. Mr. P. 72.

At Morristown, Mr. John White.

At Torquay, Mr. Ewen Stubb, 78.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Hirtzel, wife of J. J. H. esq. of Great Coram street, London.

At Plymouth, Mr. Bozon, 65.—Mrs. Bradlick, 92.

At Kingsbridge barracks, Captain Wm. Hanham, of the Dorset militia, second son of the late Sir James H. bart.

At Raddon court, Mr. John Palmer, 78.

At Brampton, Mr. Wm. Lack, 24.
At Axminster, Mr. John Russell, 89.

CORNWALL.

The Wool Fair intended to be established at Somercoast Michaelmas fair, as recommended by the gentlemen of the Cornwall Agricultural Society, is expected to answer the end proposed, notwithstanding the opposition which seems to have been made to it by the wool-staplers. Samples of nearly 30,000 weight of wool were produced at the late fair: and, had it been more generally known, samples of more than three times the amount would have been shewn. Some very fine fleeces from the flocks of Lord Falmouth, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Mr. Gwatkin, Mr. Roberts of Newlyn, and others, were exhibited. The woolstaplers, however, seem to discourage the sale of wool in the open competition of a fair, thinking it more to their interest, perhaps, to make private purchases from the farmers, of fine and coarse wool at one and the same price. The object of the gentlemen and farmers is, to obtain a fair price for their wool in proportion to its quality and fineness. The Agricultural Society, by recommending the establishment of wool fairs, and by the sale of wool at 16 ounces to the pound, as in other counties, instead of 18 ounces as commonly sold in Cornwall, to the prejudice of the farmer; have in view to obtain a price adequate to the quality of the wool; and as this county is particularly well adapted to the produce of fine wool, it is probable that, by obtaining a better price for their fine wool, the quantity of fine-wooled sheep will be greatly increased, and the commons and waste lands very much improved, to the great benefit of the community.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. E. Trevarton, to Miss S. Paul.

At Falmouth, Mr. G. White, supervisor of excise, to Miss B. Laffer, eldest daughter of J. L. esq. comptroller of the customs of that port.

At St. Austell, Mr. John Carthew, of London, to Miss Eleanor Cartwright.

At Bodmin, Mr. Close, of St. Stephens in Barnwell, to Miss Whitefield.

Died.] At Liskeard, Lieut. Puckey, of the royal horse artillery.

At Poble Hall, near Liskeard, Miss Hambly, only daughter of Edward H. esq.

At Truro, Mr. Rundle, 86.

At Helston, aged 55, Mr. Stephen Penberthy, architect and auctioneer, a man of the strictest integrity, softened by the most agreeable manners. As an auctioneer, he was most witty and entertaining. His *bon mots* from the rostrum, if preserved, would fill a volume.

WALES.

The annual agricultural meeting at Wynn-stay, took place on Friday, the 16th of September.

tember. The increased number of claimants for the various prizes, and the improved appearance of the stock shewn, afforded the most ample testimony of the beneficial effects which may be expected to arise from this institution. The company assembled at the farm about twelve o'clock, and proceeded to view the different animals, when their attention was particularly attracted by two heifers, of the Herefordshire breed, which had been fattened by Mr. Croxon, of Oswestry, to a size unparalleled in this part of the kingdom, and by a Devonshire bull, the property of Sir S. Glynne, bart. The sale of the Southdown sheep then commenced, which in general produced very good prices. Lot 17, consisting of six 3-years old ewes, bred at Wynnstay, which were particularly admired, was knocked down to Edward Lloyd, esq. of Rhagat, at four guineas per head; of the 150 ewes which were sold, the average price was 2l. 15s. Some fat wethers from the Wynnstay flock were then inspected, and much admired; they were slaughtered while the company were at dinner, and their weight proved to be,

Carcase, lb. Fat, lb.

Two years old Southdown — 96—Do. 13
One year old Ditto — 85—Do. 13
One year old Merino — 68—Do. 10½

After dinner, the prizes were adjudged as follow; to Mr. Rowland, of Pentre Clawdd, parish of Ruabon, a silver cup, for having ploughed the greatest number of acres with two horses abreast without a driver, in proportion to the quantity of acres in the occupation, in the best and neatest manner.—A smaller cup to Mr. Moreton, of Llywydiarth, Montgomeryshire, being the second best.—A silver cup for the best 3 year old heifer which shall have produced a calf this year and is in milk at the time of shew, due attention being paid to the quality of flesh and milking, was adjudged to Mr. Phillips, of Penrhos, Montgomeryshire.—A smaller cup for the second best to John Wynn, esq. of Ryton.—A silver cup to the best pair of four one-year old short wool sheep, two ewes and two wethers, was adjudged to Mr. John Ellis, of Tanyclawdd, parish of Ruabon.—A smaller cup to the second best to Mr. Denstone, of Stanwardine.—A silver cup to the best 1-year old sow pig, to the Rev. Randall Crewe, of Hawarden.—After dinner, Southdown tups were let by auction, but from the lateness of the hour did not in general produce as good prices as might have been expected, in proportion to those at which the ewes had been sold.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A singular natural phenomenon recently took place in the vicinity of Edinburgh.—The fine wooded bank immediately opposite to Springfield paper-mill slipped, with a dreadful crash, into the river Esk, which runs at the bottom, and which it so com-

pletely choked up, that not a drop of water passed for several hours.—The bank, which is about 200 feet in height, had discovered symptoms of agitation on the preceding day; and for about an hour before it gave way, the agitation was extremely violent, and the trees were seen falling in all directions, but when it began to move in a body, it was awfully grand and terrific, and the noise was equal to the loudest thunder. The slip is supposed to have been occasioned by water lodged in the bank, which had loosened it from its bed.

Married.] At Barskimming-house, Ayrshire, William Macdonald, esq. younger, of St. Martin's, advocate, to Miss Miller, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir William Miller, of Glenlee, Bart. one of the senators of the College of Justice.

Died.] At Merchiston, John Home, esq. of Keldulf, author of the tragedy of Douglas, 84. This gentleman in early life was a minister of the church of Scotland, and was inducted into a living in the Lothians, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest propriety. As soon however, as it was known that he was the author of Douglas, he became very unpopular, from the puritanical spirit of the times, which rendered it criminal in the eyes of the multitude, that a clergyman should even read a play, far less be the author of one. On this Mr. Home gave in his resignation, and contented himself with the income of a small paternal estate. He was always, as far as his means would admit, the friend and liberal patron of merit; and, under his fostering hand, many sparks of literary genius, that would have otherwise lain dormant, were brought to light. One instance of this kind may be mentioned. The liberated poems of Ossian would never have been heard of, had not Mr. Home stretched forth his protecting hand to Macpherson, the translator. Whilst Mr. Macpherson was schoolmaster of Ruthven in Badenoch, he occupied his leisure hours in collecting from the native, but illiterate bards of the mountains of Scotland, fragments of these inimitable poems; a few of them he translated, and inserted in a weekly Miscellany, then conducted at Edinburgh by the learned Walter Ruddiman. The beauty of these specimens soon attracted the notice of Mr. Home, of Drs. Robertson and Blair; and it was resolved by these gentlemen to send for Mr. Macpherson from his humble retreat. He accordingly came to Edinburgh, and had an interview with these literary characters, the result of which was, that he resigned his situation as schoolmaster, and travelled at their expence all over the Highlands and collected the originals of those poems, which have since been the subject of so much controversy. Macpherson, at his death, left Mr. Home 2000l. as a mark of grateful recollection of the acts of kindness
he

he had received from him in early life. Though Mr. Home wrote several Tragedies besides Douglas, some of which possess great merit, none of them were successful on the stage.

At Edinburgh, Henry-William Tytler, esq. M.D. 55. This gentleman published in 1793, a translation into English verse, of the works of Callimachus, in a quarto volume, which is very respectably executed. He also published in 1797, *Pædotrophia*, or the Art of Nursing and Rearing Children, a poem translated from the Latin of Sævole de St. Marth, in an octavo volume.

At Dunbar, Major-general John Forbes, late in the service of the East India Company. He went out in the year 1761, and for more than forty years continued in unremitting service on the Bengal establishment. He on many eminent occasions distinguished himself in the field; and on the various military stations, where he was the resident commander, acted with a condescension and scrupulous integrity that secured to him universal esteem. He was the youngest son of George Forbes, esq. of Lechermick, near Aberdeen, and maternal uncle to Mrs. Professor Porson and Mr. Perry.

In his 87th year, John Bland, esq. some time one of the lessees, and many years treasurer of the Edinburgh Theatre. He was uncle to the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, and was descended from an ancient Irish family.—He was once a cornet of horse, and carried the colours of his regiment at the memorable battle of Dettingen. He was occasionally an actor; and performed Young Bevil, Sir Calachan O'Brialachan, and the Ghost in Hamlet, in the Edinburgh Theatre. In the country he often played the first line in both the buskin and sock. He was also, when but a youth, admitted a Barrister in London, and was very eccentric in his manners, opinions, and phraseology, as well as in every thing he ate, drank, or wore; but, with all his peculiarities, he was an honest man, a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and a steady friend.

At Perth, Thomas Marshall, esq. provost of that city, where his name will long be remembered with affection and gratitude. His illness was originally occasioned by one of those magnanimous actions that marked his character—seeing from a widow that overlooks the river Tay, a man struggling in the stream for life, he ran across the bridge, and suddenly plunged into the water to save him. The extraordinary exertion proved fatal to himself, and brought upon him the complaint which ended only with his life. To his private virtues were added great activity and public spirit. His native town has been improved, ornamented, and extended in an astonishing manner under his auspices; and the situation on which stand the public

seminaries is his gift. His death is regarded by the inhabitants as a public loss—on the day of his funeral all the shops were shut up, and ten thousand people followed him to the grave.

At Aberfeldie, Perthshire, John Stewart, commonly known by the name of Colonel John Stewart, at the advanced age of 111 years. At the age of 13 he joined the pretenders banners, and was present at the battle of Sheriff Muir, near Stirling, as a young piper, in 1715. In 1745 he again supported the pretensions of the house of Stewart, and was present in the same capacity in the battles of Falkirk, Preston Pans, and Culloden, in which he received a severe wound in the thigh, in consequence of which he was ever afterwards obliged to use crutches.

Margaret Robinson, 96. The history of this woman, in regard to the recovery of her sight, is very remarkable, and is not unworthy of record, not merely as declaratory of the fact itself, but as also holding out strong hopes to those who are, or may be, unhappily placed in a similar condition, of recovering the inestimable blessing, sight. About the period that this woman, who was a farmer's wife, attained the age of 63, she became totally blind, not suddenly, or by any particular cause, but by a gradual decay of sight. In this state she remained for 15 years. In her 78th year, she recovered her sight so well, that, with the assistance of glasses, she was able to thread a needle and to read her bible. In the course of the next year, she found it so strong and clear, that, she laid aside her glasses altogether. From her 79th to her 87th year, she enjoyed her sight with as much clearness as she did at any period of her life: it then began to fail again, but was not totally lost at the time of her death. It is observable that she always retained all her other faculties with undiminished vigour to the last.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Sir Edward Ryan, Knight of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, and Lieutenant Colonel in his Majesty's service, to Miss Mildred Hamilton Rowan, daughter of Archibald Hamilton R. of Killileagh Castle, county Down, esq.

Hardinge Giffard, esq. to Miss Harriet Pennell, second daughter of Lovell P. esq.—Lord Lismore, to Lady Eleanor Butler, sister to the Earl of Ormond.

Died.] In Dublin, in his 64th year, the Right. Hon. John Thomas De Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde and Baron Dunkellin, a General in the army, Colonel of the 66th regiment of foot, Governor of Hull, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Galway. His Lordship succeeded his brother Henry (who was created a Marquis, but which title, on his dying without issue, was extinct) on December 8, 1797; married Miss Burke, daughter

daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. in 1799, and has left issue a son and two daughters. The son, Lord Dunkellin, now Earl of Clanricarde, is about seven years old. The late Earl formerly resided, for the most part, on his estates in Wiltshire, and lived in a style of splendid hospitality. He was much respected by the nobility and gentry, and greatly beloved by his tenants and the neighbouring poor.

At Londonderry, Sir Andrew Ferguson, Bart. He and his son were returning home in a gig. About twelve at night, they came to a bridge, which the servant knowing to be very much broken, he called to his master to stop a moment, till he could lead the horse along it. Before the servant, however, had got hold of the reins, Sir Andrew whipped the horse, and in a moment the whole were precipitated over the bridge. Sir Andrew was killed on the spot, but his son did not receive the smallest injury.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Seringapatam, General Sir William Clarke, bart. commander of that district, and an officer of great talents and experience, 44.

On the 8th of April, at Rio de Janeiro, whither he had accompanied the royal family and government of Portugal, General John Forbes, of Skellater, in Aberdeenshire, in the 76th year of his age. General Forbes was the senior general officer in the service of that crown, general and governor of Rio de Janeiro, a counsellor of war, general of cavalry,

and knight grand cross of the illustrious orders of Avis, in Portugal, and of Charles III. in Spain. This much-respected veteran was a lieutenant at the siege of Maestricht in 1748. He served all these campaigns, as well as the seven years war, at the conclusion of which he entered into the service of Portugal, where he contributed much to the establishing the tactics of Frederick the Great, (then introduced into all the armies of Europe) in the Portuguese army, under the immediate protection and friendship of Count de Lippe. During a period of nearly 50 years, he distinguished himself in that country by his activity, his zeal, and his incorruptible integrity, to which last circumstance it was perhaps owing, that he enjoyed, uninterruptedly, the favour of four successive sovereigns. The tears and unfeigned sorrow of the present reigning prince were the most affecting testimonials of his attachment to the general, as the public and sincere regrets of the people were of his real worth. Indeed he was a virtuous and an honourable man; and, as a soldier, possessed undaunted courage, indefatigable activity, promptitude, and decision. He commanded, with reputation, the Portuguese army in Roussillon, at the commencement of the revolutionary war; and he will hereafter be classed among those of our countrymen who have added to the respectability of the British national character among foreigners.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last report, we gave the particulars of the cargoes of the fleet lately arrived from the East Indies. The honourable the East India Company have declared for sale, on Monday, December 5, 1808, prompt March 3, 1809, the following goods. viz.—

	lbs.
Tea, Bohea.....	500,000
Congou and Campoi.....	4,350,000
Souchong and Pekoe.....	300,000
Singlo and Twankay.....	850,000
Hyson Skin.....	100,000
Hyson.....	300,000
	<hr/>
	6,400,000

We feel pleasure in announcing the arrival of one of the most valuable fleets that perhaps ever left the ports of Jamaica, under convoy of the Hunter sloop, Captain Colin Campbell. The vessels for Bristol and Liverpool reached their destination on the 12th instant, and the London ships anchored safely in the Downs on Thursday morning last. Their cargoes have come to a tolerably good market, particularly the article of cotton wool, which has advanced nearly 9d. per lb. since our last report. This rise we attribute to the large orders for manufactured goods, now executing at Manchester for Spain, Portugal, and the Brazils.

To some merchants of the first respectability connected particularly with the trade to Spain and Portugal, who had an interview with Lord Bathurst upon commercial business, the following important communication was made, namely, "that all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of such countries and their colonies as are at amity with Great Britain, may be imported either in British ships, or in ships belonging to those countries, and re-exported either directly to the countries in amity with us, or through the medium of free-ports, without payment of the duty imposed by the Order in Council Act. This order is to be retrospective,

prospective, so far as extends to the time at which the countries alluded to have been declared in a state of amity."

Upon a question being put to Lord Bathurst, whether St. Domingo was to be included in the order, the noble lord declined to give any decisive answer.

Ministers have received, and communicated to the merchants, very important intelligence from Spain, which demonstrates the liberality, gratitude, and attachment of the Spanish governors to this country. In the course of our relation with Spain, for a series of years (even when our connection with that country was most amicable), the importation of various articles from this country, particularly Manchester goods, hats, and Birmingham and Sheffield manufactures, was totally prohibited. But it appears that an order has been issued, permitting the importation of all articles of British growth or manufacture, without exception, upon the payment of a small duty, namely, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The order which we have described, specifically referred only to the ships in the port of Cadiz, but it may be considered as the forerunner of a general decree from the supreme government.

The following arrangement has been made respecting the commerce of this country with the Brazils, the necessary effect of which will be, that this kingdom will receive the merchandize of those colonies, by a direct communication, without the obstruction of the ports of Lisbon or Oporto, &c. as an intermediate mart.

Ministers have come to the resolution of extending the Landing and Warehousing Act to all goods, the growth, produce, and manufacture of colonies and countries in amity, imported either in British ships, or the ships of those colonies and countries, without being subject to the export duty under the Order in Council Acts.

Coffee.—By an Act passed during the late Session of Parliament, to take place from and after the 10th day of this month, the whole of the Custom-house duties are repealed, and the Excise duties are reduced from 2s. 3d. to 7d. per lb. The object of this Act is to increase the home consumption of the produce of the British West India islands, the returns for which are made in British manufactures, and to counteract the decrees of Bonaparte, who attempts to deprive us of every foreign market for our manufactures and colonial produce. The best Plantation coffee, equal to Mocha, may now be retailed at about 2s. 6d. per lb.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Oct. 11.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 17.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	33	33	33	<i>Bags.</i> —Kent, 3l. to 4l. per cwt.
Altona ..	33	33	33	— Sussex, 3l. to 4l. per cwt.
Amsterdam	34 7	34	34 7 ..	— Essex, 3l. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.
Paris	22 16....	23	23	<i>Pockets.</i> —Kent, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 4s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	51½	51½	51½	— Sussex, 3l. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	— Essex, 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s. per cwt.
Genoa	47½	47½	47½	
Lisbon	68	68	68	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto	70	70	69	15th of October, 1808, is 37s. 4d. per cwt.
Dublin	10½	10	10	exclusive of duties.
Cork	11½	11½	11½	New Dollars, 5s. 4d. per ounce.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Oct. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Leeds and Liverpool, 182l. per share, dividing 8l. per cent. per annum, net—Grand Junction, 127l. to 128l.; the last half-yearly dividend was 2l. net.—Monmouthshire, 100l. paying 5l. per cent.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. shares, at 3l. and 3l. 10s.—Huddersfield, 19l. each.—Basingstoke, 21l.—Scotch Mines Stock, 127l. to 130l. per cent.—Tavistock Mineral Canal at par.—West-India Dock Stock, 160l. to 161l. 10s. per cent. dividing 10l. per cent. net—London Dock Stock, 117l. per cent. dividing 5l. 10s. per cent.—East India Dock Stock, 125l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Stock, 127l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 114l. per cent.—Provident Institution, par to 10s. discount.

The following are the Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs L. Wolfe, and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, October 21, 1808:—London Dock Stock, 117l. per cent.—East India Dock Stock, 125l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 161l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 127l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 126l. per cent.—Grand Surrey Canal, 60l. per share—Imperial Fire Insurance, 3l. per cent. premium—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 114l. per cent.—Albion ditto ditto, 2l. per cent. premium—Hope ditto ditto, 25s. per share, premium—Rock Life Assurance, 4s. per share, premium—East-London Water-Works, 46l. per share, premium—Golden lane Brewery, 80l. per share—London Institution, 84l. per share—Surrey Institution, 33l. per share—Commercial Road, 114l. per cent.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

FROM the indisposition of the Botanical Reporter, the usual critique on the monthly publications is necessarily deferred till the next month. We are enabled, however, from another source, to supply the deficiency, with some observations on the unfortunate case of the fatal effects of eating a kind of Fungus, which was mistaken for the *Agaricus pratensis* of Hudson, or true Champignon, as this sort is now usually called; though formerly, and even at present, in scientific books, as may be seen by Ray's Synopsis, and Martyn's Miller's Dictionary, the common eatable mushroom, the Champignon of the French, was understood by this name; a circumstance which, if not attended to, may occasion much confusion in consulting books on the subject of Champignons.

It has been stated in all the public papers, that William Atwood, of Mitcham, in Surry, his wife, and four children, all ate of some stew, supposed to be made of Champignons, on Monday, the 10th instant; that in a few minutes they became exhilarated, soon after which they fell into a stupor, from which they were roused by racking pains in the bowels and head, accompanied with vomiting and purging. These symptoms continued in spite of the medical assistance afforded, till Friday morning, when two of the children expired in convulsions, as did the youngest on the following day. The second daughter, aged eleven, who, not liking the flavour of the dish, ate only a few spoonfuls, and the man and woman recovered with difficulty.

So many fatal accidents have occurred from eating mushrooms, that it becomes of the utmost importance that the deleterious species should be pointed out and distinguished from the eatable kinds. And we cannot sufficiently applaud the zeal of Mr. Wheeler, Botanical Demonstrator to the Apothecaries Company, and Apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who, upon hearing of the accident, immediately repaired to the spot, where finding the man that had assisted William Atwood in gathering the fatal repast, he accompanied him on the Common, that he might point out the kind of Fungi they had collected. Two kinds were gathered under the directions of this man, neither of which were the true Champignon, and these were shewn to William Atwood and his wife, then confined to their beds, both of whom fixed upon one sort, which they were positive to have been the same as a part, at least, of what they had eaten, as one of the children had compared it to an umbrella with the knob at top. This was probably the deleterious article, as it was precisely the same species that eight years ago had nearly proved fatal to a poor family in Piccadilly, consisting of a man and four children, who had eaten between them a small saucer full, before breakfast. An accurate account of the symptoms which followed was published at the time in the Medical Journal (vol. III. p. 41.), by Mr. Brande, Apothecary to the Royal Family. In these symptoms, the same exhilaration of spirits is observable in the first instance, soon succeeded by stupor. But the vomiting and purging, terminating in fatal convulsions, were fortunately prevented, either by the smaller dose taken, or the more speedy resort to suitable remedies.

Mr. Sowerby soon after published a figure of this species of agaric, in his coloured figures of English mushrooms, (Tab. 248, f. 1, 2, and 3,) considering it as only a variety of Curtis's *Agaricus glutinosus*. From this last, however, it appears to us to be very distinct, and may be readily known by its regular conical form, terminated at top in a nipple-like point. The stem is several times longer than the cap, and always crooked. This fungus does not seem to be likely to be mistaken for Champignons by any one in the least acquainted with the forms of these plants, being so much smaller, taller, and tenderer: it is therefore probably very seldom gathered by those who are used to collect Champignons for the market.

Besides this species, which we suppose to have been the one that occasioned the mischief, another sort was pointed out by the man who accompanied Mr. Wheeler, and was also certainly eaten, as a part of one was found in the residue of the soup. This kind more resembled the Champignon, but had a flatter cap, with a hollow in the middle, and a thick, short, flattened stem. Mr. Wheeler has not yet determined to what species this belongs; but we trust that he will pursue the subject till he has rendered it so luminous, that the lovers of Catchup and the dangerous diet of mushrooms may indulge their appetites without fear of being poisoned.

There are however those who believe that the most esculent kinds may become noxious by the soil they grow in, and the circumstances of weather, shade, &c. Experiments are wanting to decide if it be really so or not. In the mean time, we must regard the whole race of fungi or mushrooms as suspicious food, not to be indulged in but with the greatest caution.

The true Champignon, more properly called Scotch-bonnets, usually grows in the circles which are known by the name of Fairy-rings, and is of rather a leathery texture. There are, however, other kinds, which affect the same kind of circular growth, and something of it may be seen in the deleterious species, the fatal effects of which have been here related.

Whilst the writer of this Report was engaged in procuring the above information from Mr. Wheeler, he was informed of a young lad, a patient of Mr. Hurlock's, in St. Paul's church-yard, who was supposed to be poisoned by eating some berries, which he had gathered in a hedge. He was perfectly well and lively when he left home, but returned with his lips and mouth much swollen, and in an almost insensible state, so that his companion had much difficulty

culty in getting him home. The stupor remained for some days to such a degree, that he was hardly capable of giving an answer to any question proposed to him, but seems now gradually recovering. His appetite was unusually craving all the time. From the very vague account given, Mr. Hurlock suspected that he had eaten the berries of *Solanum Dulcamara*. It appeared, however, from more accurate enquiry, that he had only eaten the pulp of the fruit of the Sweet-briar, which it is presumed could not have been the cause of his disorder, unless he had unwittingly taken some insect, or some parasitical fungus at the same time.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

SEPTEMBER.

Rent is the fleecy mantle of the sky;
The clouds fly different; and the sudden sun
By fits effulgent gilds th' illumined field,
And black, by fits, the shadows start along.

DURING the first ten days of the present month, the weather has been cloudy, with more or less rain almost every day. The wind has generally blown from the south-west; and, for the most part, in strong, and sometimes in heavy gales. On the 12th, the wind was very boisterous, with much rain, and towards the evening several flashes of lightning were observed. The three following days were changeable; but from the 16th till nearly the end of the month, the weather, on the whole, was fine and seasonable.

By the rains which fell in the latter end of August and the beginning of September, a considerable quantity of the barley in this part of England has been much injured.

The redbreast, that was mentioned in the last Report, continues so tame that it will alight upon and take insects out of the hands even of strangers. It appears to be nearly perfect in its colours. I mention this circumstance, because it is said that these birds do not always become red on their breast till their second year.

September 1. A smooth green caterpillar, of large size, with rosy tubercles, and a pencil of hair from each tubercle, was yesterday brought to me, and has this day begun to spin its case. In the beginning of August, I had one of the same kind given to me, which is now entirely concealed in its case, and has no doubt undergone the change into its chrysalid state. I am inclined to think these are the caterpillars of that fine moth, the Tau Emperor (*phalaena Bombyx Taus* of Haworth). They are either the same as, or very nearly allied to, that engraved in Reaumur's Memoires, tom. I. pl. 48, fig. 1.

September 10. The rooks, for the last three weeks, have continued to frequent their nest-trees during the day time; but towards the evening they all fly off, as it is supposed, to roost in the forest.

Chaffinches chirp; and the woodlark sings.

September 18. In consequence, I presume, of the late rainy weather, mushrooms are found in the pasture-grounds in considerable quantity. Here is a very large kind (a variety of the common mushroom), frequently used in making ketchup, that, when eaten in any quantity, either stewed or boiled, is unwholesome, from the tough and indigestible nature of its fleshy parts. When cut through, after the mushroom has been stewed, these have sometimes the appearance of buff leather. In ketchup, however, it is supposed to be perfectly innocuous, its juices being considered as wholesome as those of the proper kind.

September 26. The breeders of bees are now preparing to take their honey; but, probably on account of the late rains, it is generally believed that the swarms will prove less productive than usual.

The red-breasts have commenced their autumnal and winter's song.

September 28. I have entirely neglected to take any note respecting the departure of the swallows this year: but I am inclined to think they have not been gone many days. The martins are yet flying about in great numbers.

The leaves of several kinds of trees are beginning to assume their autumnal colours. The fern is turned brown; and in the New Forest the farmers are cutting it for winter bedding for their cattle.

Walnuts and hazelnuts are ripe; and acorns are beginning to fall. Swine are now sending from all parts of the surrounding neighbourhood into the forest, where, for several weeks, they will have a full supply of food in acorns and beechmast.

The flowers of the ivy are beginning to appear, and the fruit of the hop now adorns most of our hedges. The fruit of the laurel and mountain-ash is ripe.

The saltron butterfly (*papilio byale*) is seen flying about the fields and hedges.

September 30. I have not yet been informed of the arrival of the woodcock into this part of the country.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE sowing of the wheat crops has now been almost wholly completed, even in the more northern districts of the kingdom. Those which were put in early are now up, and look remarkably well, in many instances nearly covering the ground.

Grain in the London market still continues to look up. Wheat averages 85s. 5d. per quarter;—Barley, 42s. 3d.;—Oats, 32s. 6d.

The potatoe crops have likewise now, in a great measure, been taken up, and are found in all the northern districts to turn out uncommonly well, affording a much larger return than those of last year. They are also at the same time unusually good on all the more dry and elevated grounds.

On thrashing out the grain crops, we are sorry to find that in some cases they do not produce so well as there was reason to suppose, while standing on the ground. There is more light grain than was expected even during the harvest season. Since the finishing of the ploughing for wheat, the farmers have kept their teams at work, as much as possible, in making up the land for their spring crops, a mode of husbandry which is of the utmost advantage, and which should never be neglected when it can be had recourse to with convenience.

The droppiness of the season in the preceding, as well as the present, month, has afforded an unusual quantity of feed for live stock, both in the meadows and pasture lands; so much so, that in some of the counties in the northern part of the island, they have scarcely a sufficiency of stock to consume it before it becomes injured by the frosts.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.;—Mutton, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.;—Veal, from 6s. to 7s.;—and Pork, from 6s. to 7s.

The turnips, both Swedish and common, as well as most other sorts of green cattle crops, in general look uncommonly well, and have in many cases risen to a size that must afford a considerably more abundantly supply of winter and spring food than was at one period supposed by those farmers who grow them. The season has been highly favourable for them in most places.

The beans in most of the more northern counties are but very indifferent crops, yielding an unusually short produce.

In Smithfield market, Hay fetches from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s. per load;—Clover, from 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.;—Straw, from 1l. 13s. to 1l. 16s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.20, Oct. 12. Wind N.E.
Lowest 29.19, Oct. 26. Wind S.W.

Thermometer.

Highest 63° Oct. 6. Wind W.
Lowest 30° Oct. 23. Wind N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 5 tenths of an inch. } Between the evenings of the 24th and 25th, the mercury sunk from 29.69 to 29.19.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 16°. } In the morning, just before sun-rise, on the 22d, the thermometer was 47°. At the same hour on the 23d it was no higher than 31°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to 4.84 inches in depth; this is nearly equal to the quantity mentioned in the last number of this Magazine. It may therefore be regarded as a very rainy season. The rains have been attended with heavy gales of wind, chiefly from the south and south-west; those on the nights between the 23d and 24th, and between the 25th and 26th, were by much the most violent: they have been compared to the very high winds in 1780. The average height of the barometer, for the interval between the present and last report, is 29.1: that of the thermometer is about 49°. The number of brilliant days is sixteen; on most of the others there has been rain in greater or less quantities.

Astronomical Anticipations.

On the 3d of November the moon will be totally eclipsed, and will be partly visible to the inhabitants of this island: the eclipse commences about three quarters of an hour before the moon sets to us; but as it begins at about half past six, and the whole moon is not obscured till forty minutes past seven, we shall have but a partial view of the phenomenon. The full moon is at twenty-seven minutes past eight in the same morning. The next new moon will be at about three in the morning of the 18th. The sun now rises at a quarter before

before seven: at the end of the month it will not rise till very near eight. The sun is now before the clock full sixteen minutes and a quarter; but from the third inst. this difference, which is then at its maximum, begins to diminish, and on the last day of November it will be brought down to eleven minutes.

Towards the close of the month, Mercury may be seen as a morning star. At sun-rise on the 30th, he will be 15° S. E. above the horizon. Mars also may be seen in the morning. Jupiter and Venus are to be seen in the evening. The former is a fine object for the telescope every clear night through the whole month. Herschel and Saturn are too near the sun to be visible.

A comet is said to have made its appearance. From a variety of avocations, we have not yet (26th) been able to look after it, and shall content ourselves with transcribing what has been given by a Correspondent:—

“The comet may be plainly seen on an evening, without the assistance of a telescope; it is at present in the girdle of the constellation Andromeda, which is distinguished by three stars forming a curve; the brightest is of the second magnitude, called Mirach, the other two of the third magnitude; if an imaginary line is drawn from Mirach through the middle star, and continued as much further on the other side, it would pass over the comet. It appears like a star invested with a little light cloud; about half past seven it is forty-five degrees above the horizon, exactly over the east point of the compass, and passes the meridian nearly in zenith at half past ten at night.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I STRONGLY suspect the supposed Comet to be a Nebula, since, after four or five nights observation, I could find no ascertainable change, either in Decl. or R. A. If it be a Comet, it must be at a very great distance.

In my statement, P. D. should have been 28, instead of 20, and N. D. 62 instead of 70, consequently. I know not of any Nebula in that precise situation; yet I thought, with my best four-feet telescope of Dollond, it was resolvable, indistinctly, into a cluster of small stars. With every other it appeared like a single star, surrounded with an oval haze.

Troston, October 24, 1808.

Your's &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

On the 27th, Mr. Lofft writes again:—I think my observations of the 24th have enabled me at length to ascertain the object concerning which the papers have spoken as of a Comet. The night was remarkably favourable.

I have little doubt but that it is 28 R. A., 48 N. D. and consequently that it agrees so nearly with the Nebula marked on Adams's globe, and in the French edition of Flamsteed's Atlas, as to persuade me, almost to a certainty, of its being the same. It does make the vertex of a nearly right-angled triangle, of which the Pleiades of γ terminate the base. In my night-glass it appears like a hazy, nearly circular light, denser towards the centre. My Dollond's telescope, having a greater power, seems, though indistinctly, to resolve it into a cluster of small, and apparently, close stars: yet even with that, its appearance is very much that of a simple unresolved Nebula. It is, I believe, not more than 8' or 10' in diameter smaller and fainter than the celebrated Nebula, between μ and ν Andromedæ. This is between the γ , and the (2d) ϕ about 5° nearly above the γ of the same constellation.

From the 18th to the 24th, both inclusive, I have not been able to distinguish any difference of position relatively to four stars in square, including about 1° , which precede it, thus: $\odot ::$

SETS OF THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine having lately made up some complete Sets from the commencement, in TWENTY-THREE VOLUMES, which have usually been sold at Thirteen Guineas in Half-binding, will accommodate any Person disposed to purchase a Set before the 1st of January next, at Ten Guineas the Set, Half Bound, with Calf Backs; or at Eleven Guineas, with Russia Backs.

As it has for some Time been difficult to make up entire Sets, and they cannot fail hereafter to become scarce and dear, the present is consequently a favourable Opportunity to those to purchase who wish to possess the Series from the Commencement.

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